Professional and Business Cards.

WILLIAM B. GART,

AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsbero',
will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and
Private Building, with full practical working Drawings, WILLIAM B. GART. which shall combine constructional solid ty, convenience of arrangement, and beauty of form and color, with economy. arrangement, and beguty of form and color, with economy, and furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge of the appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements they may wish to make.
Office thi d door gooth of Griswold's Hotel.

C. H ROBINSON & CO. TOMBISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets. March 9, 1869.—158&29.

JAMES STORLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM. STORLEY & OLDHAM. CARALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Bad other Country Produce.

RUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, No. 45 MARKET STREET. full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, arcth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
HOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, mery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and tasts., immediately opposite Snaw's old stand Wilming-

JOSEPH L. REEN. ATRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line mess. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, ER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press Brick, Firk

To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put · at the shortest notice May 20-37-1y. GEU. W. MOO.,
RPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

UNITED FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, ONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,) Wilmington, N. C.
A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS, AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; ew Machinery made and put up; old Machinery over; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectu-

I supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill work warranted to be as represented. Orders re-Torricatine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CARGINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY. EAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Moore, lamation to be published at the qualify ot accusation or imprachment of any crime.
en under our hinds at d seals, this 2 th day of June.

JAN. GARRA-SON, J. P. [SEAL.]

WM. J. CORNWALL, J. P. [SEAL.]

PULLARS HEWARD. E APOVE RE VALD will be given for the said JIM can be slive, or for his confinement in any jail in the The said JIM is about

r-his height about five feet, ten or verlow skin, has a scar between the right eve and eve caused by the bite of a dog, very heavy set.
J. D. LUCAS.

about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp adapted to the produ tion of Corn, Peas. Potatoes y on the Cape Fear River, containing 157 acres, about a from the above plantation, all tenced for the purpose facture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well a to Corn. Peas, Pumkins. &c. Also, there is any ty of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleaswould do well to call soon, as I am sure the place | water. s too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the abscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, minute P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.

April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

General Notices.

E UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and ing and seiling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND. JAMES C. COLEMAN.

NEW WATER WHEEL GREAT INVENTION. public, that, after many years of experience, he has ceeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which be can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to his Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It

being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and conse

was resumed. o simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in ther having once seen it done. It will, with a 72 leet of grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is nited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has y six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, ing all that it requires for the performance of any amount

cular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other hing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards. adapted any head of water. I will furnish and put in running or-

Arms rong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dob binsville, Sampson county, N. C., their Agents, Fesses. hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber, GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, Patentee.

Other wheels.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 18. \ CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1861. \ NO. 9.

LOCATED AT ARGYLE, ROBESON CO., N. C.,

I those of other people. But the writ presupposed a person invested with authority to enforce that which it
ford Rail Road, 84 miles from Wilmington, N. C., where
commanded. Now, if the Government of the Confederthe subscribers are prepared to manufacture. at the short est notice, SASH, BLINDS, DOORS and MOULDINGS of every description.

The best quality of GLASS is always kept on hand.-

BLINDS painted and trimmed ready for hanging. Our lumber is all kilu-dried before it is worked up.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and trust by our endeavors to please that we shall receive a liberal characteristics.

Bishop, at the Farmer's House, or Messrs. J. T. Petteway & Co.; or by addressing SILAS SHEETZ & CO., Gillopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C.

S. SHEETZ, G. M. McLEAN,

J. A. McKOY. PAINTS AND OILS. 10.000 LBS. Pure White Lead; 5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc; 500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish: 500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil; 50 bbls. " " dry assor Spanish Brown; Venetian Red: Linseed Oil;

"Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist wholesale and retail, by PURE WHITE LEAD;

Best Sperm Oil:

300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;

5 " Lard Oil;

Snow White Zinc; White Gloss Zinc; Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. Forsale whole W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist sale and retail, by

From the Charleston Mercury, 15th inst. COURT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES .- HOD. A. G. Magrath, presiding. - Monday, October 14. - The argument of the interesting question of the legality of Petigru, William Whaley and Nelson Mitchell had demurred, had been set for this day.

sions to the feelings of respect and emotion with which | we might purge the conscience of every citizen of whatbe approached the subject, he said that he stood there ever might be beneficial to the cnemy? quisition, because it broke off those juduciary trusts of Geneva, it might be "an instructive book." It was It called upon him, as an attorney, to violate the confi- sham. day reached the undersigned, that JIM, a dence of his client. He claimed his privilege, as an atrepetty of G. W. Moore, hath run away and lies torney, and contended that, by the law of the land, he based upon the right to confiscate. But had confiscalinking in swamps, woods, and other obscure was entitled to keep the secrets that were entrusted to tion never taken place before—without this writ? this depredations on the peaceful inhabitants him (Greenleaf on Evidence, Vol. 1, 328.) This was There had been tyrants enough to confiscate, but they to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surren- the law of South Carolina; a law which he had sanc- always found plenty of the informers and spies who evto his master or the lawful authority; -and we | tioned by his oath, when he came into that court to | er crowded around those who have something to bestow. as an attorney. In like manner the writ not immediately return to his charges aforeraid, it is lawful violate their several trusts, and this, too, without trenching upon the rights of the subject? He then al. your brother commanders, of little experience in the the land of the great and good Gaston, the talented by slaying him or otherwise, affording them any protection from responsibility on to discover debts due alien enemies, he denied that it was possible for the merchant to state to which was his, as a right. any where. The writ, besides, was not issued in con- He next contended that the Sequestration Act was

provisions. Mr. Mitchell followed on the same side. He proposed, first, to impeach the Sequestration Law,-to show that it wanted the truth and reality of a law, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp ladapted to the production of Corn, Peas. Potatoes that it wanted the authority on which it might be enacted. Unless this authority was granted by the Construction, it did not exist. He would ask, then, where sell of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and is the character in which this extraordinary right is this case had been approached. He cited the opinions granted? It must be derived from the war making of Chief Justice Marshall and Judge Story in favor of power, or it existed nowhere. If the war making pow- the authority of the United States over this very suber included all other, powers which might advance the ject matter; and contended that whatever powers had, objects of the war, the question would be solved. But without controversy, been presumed to be granted under no objection so monstrous had ever yet been held. He the United States Constitution, might, in cases in which then proceeded to argue that the power could not be the two Constitutions were identical, be granted under

He admitted that Sequestration was an attribute of sovereignty, but he denied that it was necessarily or usually a war power. South Carolina had always re- position occupied by himself and Messis. Whaley and garded this as one of the attributes of her sovereignty not delegated to the Federal Government. He reviewed Mr. BENJAMIN's construction of the Act, in interpreting it as a general writ of attachment, a thing unknown opinion in this important case, and that he would notify to the law. There was a wide difference between the counsel of the morning when his decision would be renwitness and the informer. The Court might summon all, vie of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of except professional men, to the witness stand, but could not go out into the streets and call upon every man to turn informer. Society could ask from the citizen his fortune and his life: but it could not ask him for his personal honor. The general might order his men to the forlorn hope; but, when he wants a spy, he must go to

volunteers. Mr. MILES replied in behalf of the Government in an able speech of considerable length. He quoted coniously from WHEATON, KENT, and other authorities, to prove the existence of the right to sequester, claiming it as an

incident to the war making power residing to the Legislative Department of the Confederacy.

The argument will be continued to day by Mr. Peti-GRU against the law, and Mr. HAYNE in its lavor

COURT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES-Hon. A. G. and of the Writ of Garnishment under its provisions

lar and unconstitutional; that no man had the right to purge the conscience of another, unless in some suit in which he was called as a witness, or in some proceeding in which, as a party, he was bound to answer to the call in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful of his sovereign for the oath of allegiance or oath of i durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright office. These exceptions he acknowledged. He was never famous for opposition to authority. No one was more ready than he, to render unto Cæsar all that Cæsar more ready than he, to render unto Caesar all that Caesar fair and foul, to obtain a glimpse of the work in the could in decency demand. But obedience to this Writ, villa, and to injure it beyond redemption. At that pea wheel attached to any person's mill for \$75, or I will the right to use one for \$25. I will also sell County and

NEW SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY. those of other people. But the writ presupposed a perate States had no right to make a new writ or new proceeding, the Writ had no vitality. Formerly there had been much dispute about the relative powers of the State and Federal Governments. Some had thought the two Governments co-ordinate, with a double, or a divided sovereignty. It might be that they were wrong, ral share.

Any person wishing to leave orders or obtain a list of ment was maintained by many, that sovereignty was to be ascribed to both Governments. And if anybody thought that it would belp his argument, he might say that he, (Mr. Petigru,) was one of them. But that idea had been completely overthrown. There was now no sovereignty but one, between the Savannah River and the Pee Dee. It those who had clung to the idea of a divided sovereignty were wrong, they were wrong in at-tributing sovereignty to that which was not sovereign. The legislative, executive and judical departments of the Confederate Government formed a corporation possessing no powers beyond those conferred upon it by the Constitution. The law with regard to agents, was that all acts done in conformity with the powers given, were binding upon the principal. The Confederate Government was manifestly an agent. It was clothed with special and limited authority, having no powers by implication, but confined, as is every agent, to those expressly granted. Was it possible that this would now be denied? Would those who had so long contended for limited powers in the Federal Government, now begin to talk of constructive powers? Would gentleman exhibit so extraordinary a spectacle of epophagy? If so, there was an end of the case. But he did not conceive that any one would claim the existence of a reservoir of severeign or constructive powers in the Confederate Government. Although the Constitution of Montgomery resembled the old one very much, it was emasculated of what had chiefly given its vital energy to the Federal Government. It had not required much writing to do this; but every ground for the presumption of the writ of garnishment, to which Messrs. James L. sovereign powers had been carefully eliminated. Where, then, was the authority on which the Confederate States issued the writ? Would it be claimed as an incident Mr. Whaley opened the argument. After some allu- of the war-making power? Would it be pretended that

as one who had been served with a process which he be- The Confederate States had not the right to demand lieved to be wrong, according to the dictates of his own even the oath of allegiance. Our allegiance was due conscience and according to the laws of the land. He only to our Sovereign State. The Government might, would, in the first place, briefly examine the nature and indeed, require the oath of office-from those who were character of the Act of Sequestration, and of the writ. so lucky as to get office-and it was not likely that any The act was clearly an act of retaliation, for indemnity. very grave resistance would be met in that quarter.— The writ was an inquisition, which no human power But could the citizen be forced into a confession of his had the right to place upon the citizen. It was an in- past life, because, like the revelations of the Philosopher which might be said to have been respected ever since said that this was "useful" for the purposes of the abolished; "Beauty and Booty," "Rape and Rapine," and Secretaries, as I understood the Journal, and he is the opening of the Christian era. He would next con- war. Would it not be as useful in peace as in war? -sider the effect of the Act and Writ upon those called If the Confederate Government could do this because it upon to give information to the Receiver. This was the | was authorized to do something like this, then construcpart of the subject in which he was mostly concerned. I tion was triump ant, and written constitutions were a

If confiscation were so bright and special a jewel in the called upon trustees, administrators and agents to crown of sovereignty, might it not be exercised without inded to the offer made by the District Attorney to ac- custom of war, I shall take care that the fact shall be Stanly, the elequent Shepard, the accomplished Steven-With regard to merchants, who were called up cept his verbal return to the writ, without an oath, say-

whom he was now indebted for goods obtained from | There was nothing in the Constitution authorizing alien enemies, inasmuch as mercantile paper floats all the Confederate Government to change the procedure of over the commercial world, and the debtor has no means | Courts of Justice, which was a most important part of of knowing whether his notes will, at maturity, turn up the liberty of the country. To administer a law otherin London, Richmond or New Orleans. He hoped that wise than in accordance with the recognized procedure been and with smooth black skin. The said negro he mig! t live to see the day when the Sequestration Act would be to make justice what the judge would be held a bad plea against a bona fide debt due pleases, and a wild and unintelligible thing.

formity with the terms of the Sequestration Act. It was unconstitutional, not only on account of the writ of not issued upon any proceeding before a Grand Jury, garnishment, but on account of its attempt to confiscate TWENTY-FIVE DELLARS each, will be given but was, itself, a primary proceeding, and could not, the property, both tangible and intangible of alien but was, itself, a primary proceeding, and could not, the property, both tangible and intangible of alien but was, itself, a primary proceeding, and could not, the property, both tangible and intangible of alien but was, itself, a primary proceeding, and could not, the property, both tangible and intangible of alien debts, due to subjects of the three allied powers, it may as a scar on his left hand between retrespective in its character. Lastly, he agreed that that confiscation was of the essence of the war-making be safely concluded that their action will considerably the whole proceeding was contrary to the law of the power, or that it could be considered as granted under modify the policy, domestic and foreign, of our sister land, and void according to the law of nations. He explained the bardships to which its operation subjected could a debt be seized? A debt was an obligation. The our merchants, compelling them to pay cash, which they property was vested in the creditor. How, then, could it had never received, or suffer an execution upon their be possessed or se zed? It was true that, in a state of property. This, he said, was worse than war; it was war, the debt might be abolished and the remedy cut starvation and pepetual ruin. He hoped that the Act off; but to talk of seizing the bebt was ridiculous. He might be construed in accordance with the law, and that denied that war in any measure released debts. Were the SUBS Chilber having determined to go South, the citizen might be relieved from these discresses, which the rights of war to be so glorified and magnified that the rights of war to be so glorified and magnified that must, inevitably, follow an arbitrary enforcement of its was a question, the decision of which rested with His

He regretted that it had fallen upon him, since the 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp that, though it stood upon the Statute Book, it was no fire of youth was extinguished, to defend this cause, law,-that it wanted the truth and reality of a law, and which was worthy a younger champion. What he had

> claimed under the right to make captures by land or by the Confederate Constitution. He then reviewed, at length, and replied to the objections which had been arged against the Sequestration Act.

Mr. Mitchell followed with a few remarks as to the

The Judge, on the conclusion of the argument. an nounced that he should take some time to prepare his dered. The Court then adjourned.

The family Farnese had built a splendid and costly villa on the banks of the Tiber, and cardinal Farnese, on succeeding to its possession, requested Raphael to undertake the fresco-painting on the walls of the salons. The great artist for a long time refused the task, but his Eminence having won the intercession of the Fornarina, Raphael consented, and promised to employ all his talents to the work, under the condition, however, that none should be allowed to look at it before its completion It is well known that the rivalry existing between Raphael and Angelo had degenerated into actual jealousy, and that there were at that time not a few among the connoisseurs at Rome who preferred the grace and beauty of Raphael's paintings to the powerful produc-tions of the gigantic genius of his rival. Michael An-gelo was aware of the fact, and his excitable and haugh-Magrath presiding.—Tuesday, October 15.—The argument of the constitutionality of the Sequestration Act, ty temper often betrayed him into malicious tricks and of the Writ of Garnishment under its provisions was resumed.

Mr. Pettigru said that he would sustain his demurrer—first, upon the ground that the proceeding was irregular and unconstitutional; that no man had the wint of the Gods and the Union of Pspeke;" others are the control of the constitutional; that no man had the wint of the constitutional that no man had the wint of the constitutional that no man had the wint of the constitutional that no man had the wint of the constitutional that no man had the wint of the constitutional that no man had the wint of the constitutional that no man had the wint of the constitutional that no man had the wint of the constitutional that no man had the wint of the constitutional that no man had the wint of the constitutional that no man had the wint of the constitutional that no man had the wint of the constitutional that no man had the wint of the constitutional that the wint of the constitution of the constit were inexhaustible in praise of the beautiful "Galatca;" while each and all expressed a desire and curiosity to know what Angelo would say of them.

All these rumors and praises of a work that nobod had as yet seen, and lew only knew by name, having reached the ears of the jealous Angelo, he swore by Dante's "Inferno" to use all the means in his power, Course of proceeding would have been regular and warThis is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the
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peared, and no sooner had he caught sight of the magnificent head of Jupiter in the centre of his "Galatea," than he exclaimed: "Michæl Angelo! Michæl Angelo! and left the villa never to re-enter it. The work remained unfinished by him, and the mischievous head is still preserved under a glass, and excites the admiration of artists and connoisseurs.

Correspondence Between Bragg and Brown. The following very important and interesting corres-

pondence we copy from the Mobile "Advertiser & Register" of the 12th, last Sunday. COL. BROWN TO GEN. BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA. FORT PICKENS, Oct. 9th, 1861. Sir: I observe this morning, for the first time, a yellow flag, hoisted over a large building, directly in front of my batteries. I also understand that officers' wives and children are in the adjoining buildings. I do not make war on the sick, women, or children.

The buildings will necessarily be exposed to my fire, should there be a bombardment, and they are besides subject under this flag to be used as a protection to any of your troops, that may be sheltered behind or before

I therefore give you this notice, that the sick, the women, and the children, may be removed, so that if fired on, the responsibility may rest where it belongs. I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) HARVEY BROWN, Colonel Commanding. Brigadier General BRAXTON BRAGG, Commanding Troops near Pensacola.

> GRN. BRAGG TO COL. BROWN. HEAD QUARTERS TROOPS C. S,

Near Pensacola, Fla., Oct. 10, 1861. Sir: I received, late last evening, your communication of that date, with profound astonishment. The building on which you had for the first time observed a hospital of this station, and now used for that purpose.

Dealing with one who had been an old brother soldier of high reputation, I had hoped that our intercourse and conduct in the hostile attitude in which we are placed, would be marked by all the courtesies and amenities of civilized warfare. But it seems from your Hospital Fag, because it may be abused. Admit this meeting, judging from the small number in attendance, principle and we revert to a state of barbarism. The the meagre proceedings, and means used. How many, sick, the women and children, and prisoners, must be do you suppose, officiated at this Convention, or Ho must follow in the track of a victorious commander. I decline your invitation to make these the objects of war.

Your Hospital Flag has been and shall be respected. inmates, was in our possession for at least one hour. spect both were rigidly enforced.

Our Hospital, and the two adjacent buildings, occupied by medical officers, will continue to be used for legitimate purposes. Nothing has been, or will be done, to attract your fire. It, under these circumstances, you should put your threat into execution, which would only be in accordance with the acts of some of Sampson, Duplin, and Johnson. Craven, yes, Craven, made known, that it may receive, as it will deserve, the

I have the honor to be, yo r ob't serv't, BRAXION BRAGG, Major-General Commanding. Col. Harvey Brown, Commanding U. S. forces in the State of Florida, Fort Pickens.

From the intelligence lately received respecting the tripple intervention of England, France and Spain, in the affairs of Mexico, we may safely anticipate a check to the meditated schemes of the Lincoln Administration in that country. Although the ostensible object of the European tripartite alliance is to collect long standing Republic. That they would suffer the United States to

land an army in Mexico is, at least, doubtful. Should this blockade become "un fait accomp'i," v may look forward, in all likelihood, to a brisk trade through Mexico, with our Southwestern territories. 11 England—in the face of the strong remonstrances of the United States Minister—winked at the departure do wrong, and their over anxiety to serve their country, of an armed steamer from her ports, destined for the Confederate States, we may look forward to a spirit of like friendliness to assure us that we need expect no complication with her in connection with our intercourse with Mexico .- Richmond Examiner.

Press has been enlightened by the N. Y. Herald on the did so intend that I have taken notice of the Convention. subject of the arrival of the Bermuda, her cargo, etc., It was certainly composed of bachelors, and they are we venture to transfer to these columns the following description of her appearance, which we find in one of

the papers of the interior: port under sail, with a light head of steam, and her ed to prepare resolutions for the action of the Convensmoke stack down, her appearance, at a short distance, indicated nothing more than an ordinary brig. She has no sign of port holes from the outside, and the only indication on the decks that she is designed for a war vessel, is the presence of four ring bolts firmly fixed in the decks. She is designed to carry four guns on deck, and although there are no gun carriages to be seen, yet there is true it resembles (as are for brevity, "veni, vidi, vici," are four ten inch rifle cannon slung in a way that they but not for conquest. Ten desce of homeopathy will could be brought into action, bad there been occasion. on very short notice. Her bulwarks, instead of being solid, as usual, were constructed of fancy wire netting She presents a beautiful appearance externally, an when she is fully fitted for action she will, no doubt, prove an ugly customer for the enemy to cope with.

Warren Stone an eminent physician of New Orleans, who has been in attendance on the army of the Potomac long enough to ascertain its wants in the way of food, says the corn meal and beans, or cow peas, which are in great abundance in the Southern Confederacy, are wholesome, nutricious and palatable. Wheat flour cannot well be cooked in camp, and ought not to be sent there, except in moderate quantities, until it is cooked in the shape of bard bread.

The Ship Thomas Watson Destroyed by the

This ship, which we announced yesterday ashore near Folly Island, was burned on Tuesday afternoon by the Federal fleet now off this Bar. Captain Allen, his officers, crew and three passengers, reached here in boats yesterday evening. They gave us the following information: The Thomas Watson sailed from Liverpool on the 25th Approximation. the 26th August, and had moderate weather all the pasthe 26th August, and had moderate weather all the passage. Her cargo consisted of 3,200 sacks of salt consigned to order, two printing presses and lithographic stone for Evans & Cogswell, and several bales of merchandize for Kerrison & Leiding. On Monday last at 10 o'clock. A. M., got out of the Gulf Stream, and at 8 o'clock, P. M., the same evening stood in for the Bar. At 5 o'clock, A. M., Tuesday, supposing the ship to be to the Northward of this port, and while steering Southwest by West, got ashore on the North breaker of Stoformer, a small steamer, soon came towards the ship, well as office bolders and office seekers did in the old when Captain Allen and crew had to abandon his vesear wheel attached to any person's militor \$75, or I will also sell County and the right to use one for \$25. I will also sell County and the right to use one for \$25. I will also sell County and the right to use one for \$25. I will also sell County and the right to use one for \$25. I will also sell County and the right to use one for \$25. I will also sell County and the right to use one for \$25. I will also sell County and which required the violation of all confidence, for the purpose of discovering the enemy's property, he did required the violation of all confidence, for the purpose of discovering the enemy's property, he did required the violation of all confidence, for the purpose of discovering the enemy's property, he did required the violation of all confidence, for the purpose of discovering the enemy's property, he did required the violation of all confidence, for the purpose of discovering the enemy's property, he did required the violation of all confidence, for the purpose of discovering the enemy's property, he did required the violation of all confidence, for the purpose of discovering the enemy's property, he did required the violation of all confidence, for the purpose of discovering the enemy's property, he did required the violation of all confidence, for the purpose of discovering the enemy's property, he did required the violation of all confidence, for the purpose of discovering the enemy's property, he did required the violation of all confidence, for the purpose of discovering the enemy's property, he did required the violation of all confidence, for the purpose of discovering the enemy's property, he did required the violation of all confidence and to all the purpose of discovering the enemy's property, he did required the violation, which he heard to all the burning the purpose of discovering the enemy's property, he did required the violations, which he heard to all the burning the purpose of discovering the enemy's property, he did required the violations, which he heard to all the b

To the Voters of the Third Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Carteret, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Wayne, Johnston and Sampson. GENTLEMEN :- By numerous solicitations from dif-

ferent portions of the District, I am induced to become a candidate to represent you in the first permanent Congress of the Confederate States. I regret, exceedingly, that my acquaintance is so limited in many parts of the District, and that there is not time to cultivate your acquaintance, between this and the election. I know persons dislike to vote for strangers, and desire to see a candidate, before they feel willing to support him; but should you conclude to favor me with your suffrages, I hope you will never have any reason to regret it. I think I know something about the rights of the people, and I always dare maintain them. I am willing to prosecution on our part, and bring it to a speedy close. I mean what I say. I believe in constancy, without it, there is neither love, friendship or virtue in the world.

For my course against Northern aggression, I invite you to an examination of the Journals of the three last sessions of the Legislature. In addition to that, I refer you to my brother Senators and the members of the House of Commons, as to my soundness on the Southern Rights question, whether I acted the part of a laggard, and waited to follow the lead of others, or took a bold and independent course in their defence.

This is no time for parley, we are in the midst of a revolution. "We have passed the Rubicon," let us stand together as a band of brothers, (a Spartan band,) unbesitatingly and fearlessly, maintaining our freedom. Let us do or die. I confess I am ambitious, but my ambition carries me no further than to try to excel in the an egotist, but it is owing to our being so lately thrown into the same Congressional District, that I have made Take 10 lbs. notash will pulyer is adthe above remarks. No one dislikes egotism more than I; or for a man to attempt to make himself conspicuous, by making a display in the newspapers, as a racer yellow flag has been well known to you and to all your does his blooded stock, by advertisement, a merchant command, as well as to the U. S. Navy, as the military tailor his clothing, and a quack doctor his pills. 1 often times pity Editors, in consequence of their being called on to make great men out of small material.

A word more and I am done. I see in the Daily Journal, (published in Wilmington) an account of a following information from its correspondent at Fortress District Convention, held in Goldsboro', the first day Monroe. It contains some news of importance: of the present month (October.) I think it would have communication that you claim the right to violate the been more appropriate to have called it a Homospathic come objects of vengeance; the white flag must be monopathic meeting? Twelve, including the Chairman generally correct.

"On motion the names of the delegates were enrolled. If there were any more than twelve officiating, I sup-In the affair of Tuesday night, your Hospital, with its pose we shall have to app'y to the office of the Secretary of State to find out, he being the custodian of enrolland, as far as I can learn, my orders to scrupulously re- ed bills, this would be attended with cost. I think it would be better to spend the money in the purchase of

clothing for our brave volunteers. On motion, a committee of one from each county was appointed to prepare resolutions for the action of the Convention. That committee was composed of one from each of the counties of Wayne, Onslow, Cartaret, son, the able advocate Washington, and a bost of others, and the patriotic county of Jones, too, entirely overlooked and neglected. The Committee after retiring a few moments (the Journal says, and he is good authority,) reported following preamble and resolution, not

"WHEREAS, we, the representatives of the people in the 3d Congressional District, have assembled in Convention for he purpose of nominating a candidate to represent us in "Resolved. That we will support the nomination of said

The preamble says we, "the representatives of the people." How many of the people do you suppose they represented? Did they really represent the hundredth man in the District? It is a very easy matter for a man

o be mistaken. "A parson reading the first line or so of a chapter in the Bible, the clerk, by some mistake or other, read it after him. The parson read as follows: "Moses was an austere man, and made atonement for the sins of his people." The clerk, misunderstanding him, spoke thus: Moses was an oyster man, and made cintment for the

d the delegates into an error, I presume. "To represent us," means the delegates assembled the p-ople at large is not included, therefore beg leave to be rel ased from any obligation.
"Resolved, That we will support," &c., has reference

to the delegates only, certainly not intending to bind THE STEAMER BERMUDA .- Now that the Southern the voters by their action, but it is in the event they not the most reliable characters even in times of peace, say nothing of war. This I will leave to the ladies to decide, and no man dare question the correctness of their She has the rig of a full rigged brig, and coming into decision. The reason I say so, the committee appoint tion returned only the celibate resolution above mentioned, (contrary to the duty assigned them, which was to prepare resolutions.) which celibare resolution contained only ten words, and these not in accordance with the ten commandments," or the Bible in other particulars. The war cannot be carried on by such proceedings It not physic all the Black Republicans. We must give them a plenty of grape. It will not do to build fortifications of bumbuggery now, and man them with straw; —the materials are too combustible. We must have them built of live oak, defended by the real man—yes,

good and true Southern men. My name was put in nomination, not by my knowledge or consent; yet I always feel grateful to my friends. I look upon ingratitude to be one of the

I was a candidate before the Convention assembled but did not wish to trouble the Editors-thought it an improper time to discuss politics, believing we are all good Secessionists, for the South, "right or wrong."-I was engaged in assisting a friend to make up a Volunteer Company. I then thought, and do now, of going to Virginia to join a regiment, if I can get a sufficient

State has held a Convention, the reason I think that they have not is obvious; we are now a united people, and I think it is best for us to remain so, during the im-

I have no doubt the gentlemen who composed the opposed to them in the manner they were gotten up by wire working politicians; let the people govern awhile,— it is their right to do so. I think they will do quite as imagination, if he is overtaken by the storm, comes swiftly to the ground, and is laid low by the fall, not to

needay, af-rect fire to be; "I bold then, with you, that the Convention should be so constituted as to utter fully and clearly the voice shore, and of the people, and not that of political managers or of-

charged 374 cents per square for each insertion after the first and No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted. for the people to choose the delegates by districts. & that they should vote per capita. Every other mode of appointing would be controlled by political machinery and place the appointments in the hands of the lew who

work it." Are we not trying to carry out the doc-

trine which he adopted years and years ago, let us then

use the same means to accomplish the same ends-let the

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

people make their own choice. Come, then, "let us make a strong pull, a long pull and a pull altogether." Say one, say all, that we will not cease until victory perches on the flag of the Con-

FEDERATE STATES, COST WHAT IT MAY. The female voice and lyre, Confidence doth inspire: Let us whip Lin-colu And all his motley crew, Noxious Weed, Greely too. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.

Oct. 15th, 1861. WILMINGTON, Oct. 17th, 1861.

THOMAS I. FAISON.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:

The following are some Soap receipts, which may be saluable to the public at this time. One of the receipts has been patented at the North.

E. T. B. To MAKE FAMILY SOAP.

Take six quarts of soft water, six pounds of bar soap, one quarter of a pound of sal soda, three teaspoonsful spirits turpertine, one and a half teaspoonsful hartshorn, one teaspoonful! of camphor, two teaspoonsful! of salt. Cut the soap up fine, boil the water and add all the ingredients, and boil 30 minutes, take off and pour into shallow vessels

to cool and harden. ANOTHER. 5 pounds bar soap, 4 pounds sal soda, 2 ez. berax, and 1 oz. hartshorn. Dissolve in 22 quarts of soft water and boil

oz. hartsnorn. 15 or 20 minutes. TO MAKE JELLY SOAP. bition carries me no further than to try to excel in the promotion of our liberty, and the peace, prosperity and happiness of my fellow man. I fear you may think me

After pouring out of the vessel the above soaps, pour in water enough to wash off the sides and bottom and boil 20 minutes. Then pour off to cool, and you have an ele-

To MAKE SOFT SOAP.

Take 10 lbs. potash well pulverized, 15 lbs. grease, and three buckets boiling water. Mix and stir potash and water together un'il dissolved. Then add the grease, stirring well; put all into a barrel, and every morning add two buckets cold wa er, stirring it well each time, until the barrel is nearly full or mixed to the consistency of soit soap.

The Naval Expedition_Against Charleston. The New York Tribune of last Thursday has the

It is understood that flag officer Goldsborough exects to have not less than forty ships of the Atlantic blockading fleet collected in the Roads within the next two weeks. At present we have six frigates, including the Cumberland, (which is at Newport News) viz:-The Minnesota, (flag-shir,) the Roanoke, the Sabine, the Congress, the St. Lawrence, the Cumberland, beside the Dale, and a number of gun-boats and supply-ships, in all not less than 325 guns and 4,000 men. The Wabash is on the coast, and is expected to arrive. Of course the largest number of the expected fleet will be gun-boats, lately purchased and now fitting out in New York and Philadelphia. The destination of this unexampled squadron is of course one of the secrets almost past finding out, and not to be told when found out .-That formidable operations are to be undertaken on the Southern coast, there can be no doubt. Inasmuch as the late Atlantic blockading district has been divided that the ships which, according to report, will congregate bere, will confine their operations this side of the dividing line, which will be the boundary of North and

It should not be supposed that all, or even a majority, of the squadron will be employed in special service. or it is doubtless the purpose of the Government to enforce a more perfect blockade of the whole coast, which experience has shown to be one of the most effective methods of crushing out the rebellion. Still, there are certain cities and ports, the moral effects of capturing which would be so great, that it is fair to be presumed that it will be undertaken. If there is any one place which the loyal sense of the land demands should be humbled and made to feel the hand of the F-deral Government, it is Charleston. Its fall would be the fall of the chief pillow of the rebellion. The results would be commeosurate with the cost, great as it might be, though it need by no means be so great as the rebels think or the Government has been in the habit of conceding. Supposing that the Government intends to concentrate its energies in an expedition by land and sea against Charleston, according to the clearly defined expectation and wish of every loyal citizen, we may readily suppose that such a policy will be postponed no longer than considerations of the season shall dictate.— But the probability of such an undertaking resis not alone on this presumption. There are indications in the "movements, doings, and so on," great and small, here and there, now and then, that point directly to such

a purpose. Grouped together, these indications to the ye of the careful observer es ablish more than a probability, if they are not even proof positive, of undertakings at an early day worthy of our Governments The Penlasula. A report was brought by the York River train yesterday afternoon, that heavy firing was heard in the

morning, by persons at West Point, and the inference

was that a fight had comm uced on the Peninsula. We

have heard that General Mansfield lately sent a'message to General Magruder, giving him notice to evacuate h position within ten days, and that the latter, in reply, defied him to come out and attempt to drive him away Unil we receive a confirmation of the report circulated yesterday, we shall hesitate to believe that any engagement has yet taken place. According to the latest Federal advices, Mansfield had gone to take command at Hatteras, and Wool had returned to Fortress Monroe. We learn from a private letter that on Sanday last an order from General Magrader was read in the several camps, announcing the receipt of positive information that the enemy had lately landed 70 rifled cannon and

500 artillery horses at Fortress Monroe; that he placed the utmost confidence in the patriotism of his troops, and was satisfied of their determination to resist any attack; and that under the circumstances no more furloughs would be granted until after the 1st of January. the Federal force at Newport News has been strongly reinforced.-Richmond Disputch, 17th inst.

Important from Moanoke Island. Federal Vessels (hased out of Pamlico Sound by Confederate Steamers-Confederate Expedition for Hat-

The steamer Roanoke, Captain Hobbs, arrived here ast evening, about 8 o'clock, from Roanoke Island. The Roanoke left the Island 6 o'clock Monday aftersoon and her captain reports that the Confederate steaners Curlew, Fanny, Raleigh, Winslow and Edwards, ett Sunday afternoon under the command of Com. Lynch for Hatteras. Very heavy firing was heard on he Monday following in the direction of Hatteras, which began at daylight and continued until 8 o'clock; but no reports from the expedition had reached the sland when the Roanoke left.

The captain further states that it was reported that two Federal war steamers were cruising in Pamlico Sound peevious to the departure of the expedition, but that they were chased out by our steamers.-Norfolk

THE ENGAGEMENT AT EVANSPORT. - Owing to the incompany with our city cotemporaries, to give an undue importance to the affair in question. It seems that only two Federal steamers made their appearance, and their fire, it would appear, was opened upon our batteries merely for the purpose of unmasking them. Our light batteries alone returned the compliment but their fire fell short, which was also the case with that of the enemy. Our heavy batteries were silent in obedience to orders which Gen. Holmes, the commanding officer, had received from Gen. Johnston some days previous. steamers passed down the river.-Richmond Examiner, 17th inst.

THE INFANTRY .- A young married woman whose emark that the Government wanted more cavalry and more inlantry. She replied that she knew nothing about the cavalry but added with a sigh, that if more infantry were needed the Government had better send some of the volunteers home again.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1861.

OF MISSISSIPPI.

FOR PRESIDENT, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ALEX, H. STEPHENS.

OF GEORGIA. ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
Wm. B. Rodman, of Beaufort,
Haywood W. Guion, of Lincoln.

DISTRICTS.

1. John Pool, of Pasquotank. 2. H. F. Bond, of Lenoir. 3. L. W. Hamphrey, of Onslow,

Weldon N. Fdwards, of Warren, 6. Hen. D. S. Reid, of Rockingham, 7. A. G. Fester, of Randolph, 8. J. M. Long, of Cabarrus, 9. Anderson Mitchell, of Iredell,

10. N. W. Woodfin, of Buncombe. Cils. _Table and Lubricating

machs.

Sweet oil is very good when it is sweet, but when not perfectly so, no one but a Spanish muleteer would feel any deprivation in abandoning its use; on the contrary everybody would feel relieved in their palates and sto-

But table oil is a luxury, or at least its use is neither very general nor very essential. Lubricating oil for ma- and band with the State or at any rate they do not go chinery is absolutely indispensable to the operations of railroads, machine shops, cotton mills and printing offi-

Pure sperm oil is the best and cheapest article we have ever used for lubricating purposes, but pure or impure, the stock is about out. Something else must be resorted to, some pure oil totally free from resinous or gummy properties. Rosin oil answers but poorly, if at all. Lard oil, apart from its expense has too much solid matter-stearin we think it is called, which tends to thicken and gum up. The cost however—the absolute

We must fall back upon our vegetable productions for a supply of oil. Linseed oil has been found not to answer for machinery. Oil can be expressed from cotton- of a deliberate anti-Southers feeling. The prejudices rather disturbs McClellan in his dreams of "masterly seed but at what expense, in what quantities, or of what quality we hardly know, or we know very indistinctly.

grows, or may be made to grow very luxuriantly in All and Crittenden is nothing but cold-blooded treason, and wherein they are slightly pounded. abama, Florida, Mississippi and Texas, and probably they know it; consequently they are far more invetelimpid oil, and, although for obvious reasons it might never be very popular for table use, still there is no reason why it would not do very well to work machinery. The experiment is certainly worthy of a trial.

The ground-pea, pea-nut, or gouber pea, furnishes an oil, which, when fresh, is as "sweet as a nut." and is said to be good for lubricating purposes also. We have never had an opportunity to judge of it for ourselves in the naval authorities, and the people, and the Masses Ram the latter way, but have the testimony of others to the -did not know it before; they even thought that Holfact, that it answers all the purposes of sperm oil. We line and the rem had been doing some business towards are pleased to know that some of our energetic citizens raising the blockade, but they feel now that they were have arrangements in progress to go into the making mistaken—they must have been mistaken, for what is of oil from ground peas, and we trust that they will be the mere testimony of their own senses when opposed enabled to go forward at a very early day. We can to the reliable authority of the veracious Louisville hardly doubt that their enterprise will meet a fitting re- Journal.

Wool! Sheep! Dogs!

Among the things most essential to our nascent man ufactures, is the article of wool. Without wool, the making of good winter clothing for our troops is a myth. Without wool, blankets exist only in name .-Without wool, we make neither cassimeres nor kersevs, nor hats, nor good flannels, for winter use.

Without sheep, we need hardly expect to raise wool, and with the number of dogs roaming around, enjoying the largest liberty, and indulging a decided preference for mutton of their own killing, we must not look for any marked development of the wool-growing business, since the sheep upon whose backs the wool is to grow, are kept under by the constant depredations of the dogs. Not many days since, we asked a distinguished gentleman from the mountain district, for information upon this point—the raising of sheep and the growing of wool. The range we know to be almost unlimited, the pastures good, the climate favorable, the breed of sheep fair. In answer, be admitted that all this was so. He said there were a good many sheep, "and upon the whole," said be, "summing it up, I may say that, taking one year with another, we raise enough sheep to feed the

Flocks do not increase. They are not allowed to increase, for the demand to feed the dogs, is about equal to the supply, or possibly a little in advance.

own dog. But the support of the innumerable yelping and people, understood them as little as he understood curs that afflict the State, is really a heavy tax upon the our position in regard to the matter which he has thought produce of the soil; why, the flea population, sustained proper to allude to. upon their carcasses, must drink more blood daily than a drove of oxen could supply. There is certainly no moting only the kindest feelings, we forbear re-publishanimal economy in that. There can surely be no plealing this unfortunate communication, trusting that, as of political economy that can either justify or excuse the officers and men of this regiment get to know our the keeping of a set of useless curs, to the serious detri- people and our people to know them, all former uppleasment of the State, and at the expense of a great and antness will wear off, and neither the regiment nor its important branch of manufactures, which is deprived of officers stand alone, solitary exceptions to the general every white family must have sundry mongrels, and ev- do everything in their power to promote the success o ery negro twice as many as the whites. We might the cause and contribute to the comfort of the soldiers. soon have wool enough, if only nineteen dogs out of What these efforts now are, and how zealously they are every twenty were hanged, and the remaining dog was now being pushed forward we must suppose that the practised a little in the art of swimming in deep water, letter writer in question does not know. What they with a big stone tied to his neck.

The sheep walks of the southern mountain ranges, taking hill and valley together, are fully equal to those of Spain, both in regard to herbage and climate, and only the sheep could be saved from the tender mercies only 2,1721,814; and, taking into consideration the fact quantity the coarser article shorn from the rather larger number of inferior American sheep. North Carolina and Virginia had 1,905,253 sheep, and made 3,831,503 pounds of wool during the year ending June 1, 1850, being about two pounds per sheep.

Since that time the number has probably retrograded rather than advanced, and the product in wool has kept stationary. Even before this war commenced our few woolen factories were put to their trumps to keep up a stock of wool fit for really good fabrics. A dog-be-deviled race of muttons-their fleeces torn and ragged-unimproved in breed, since no body cares for fine wool under any circumstances, and under present circumstances can neither increase fast enough nor furnish wool enough to meet the demand for any kind of

Is there no remedy for this sort of thing? Cannot the Legislature do something? Will not the people themselves take it up and see to it at once throughout the length and breadth of the State, East and West, North and South? It is a matter of the gravest importance. It is a serious matter, and no mere affection for dogs or doggery ought now to be allowed to inter. glad to announce that General Wise's condition has fere with a matter that so deeply involves the success of been much bettered within a few days; and on yesterday eive to the interests of the stockholders. our whole movement, as does the wool crop.

WR HAD the pleasure on Tuesday of seting in our office gentleman just from East Tennessee, on his way to Fayetteville, his place of birth and residence.

The gentleman, Mr. McRae, a brother of Col. D. K. McRae's, had been out on a visit to some relatives near shortly able to return to his regiment.

Tennessee brought about by the mingled firmness and moderation of General Zollicoffer's course. The people course with the world, and their prejudices had been artfully aroused by stories representing the "seceshees" as were told that the Confederate troops would rob, steal, and commit all manner of depredations. On the contratroops needed they bought and paid for, and where the obstinacy of parties was such as to compel the troops The people were thus enabled to see that those who had told them such berrible tales of the secessionists had deceived them. The people in what had been the most disaffected districts of East Tennessee either go heart against her. In some parts of East Kentucky and of, still remains, but not in its original intensity. At seen, and only occasionally a woman might be seen peeping out from behind a shutter or a boy slipping away cut of sight. That, even in the most is far from being as good as it could be wished. ville, on the Ohio River. In the one case it is attributhrough want of knowledge.

THE New Orleans Delta indulges itself in considerable fun over the Louisville Journal's account of the capture of New Orleans without the firing of a gun. The Delta shows how the thing was done.

It is true the Delta and the military authorities, and

The fact is New Orleans was taken by men on stilts eighty feet long, who walked right over the trees, through the swamps, and fixed the stars and stripes on all the flag-staffs before any body knew about it. Picayune Butler led the first division of stilters from Massachusetts, Billy Wilson, the hero of Santa Rosa Island, who made off in his shirt, led the second, and the Prince Salm Salm brought up the rear. Billy Wilson and Picayune Butler "took the cath," and there was some ground and lofty tumbling after the manner of a circus. Commodore Stringham came up the river with four hundred and fifty more ships than the whole United States Navy contains, the "Fanny" being brought on from Hatteras by express. The compliment of a big pumpkin being paid to Com. Stringham and Gen. Butler. Asa Hartz and his friend Klubs piloted the expedition. Old Mr. Alky Hall was also present, aiding and

Job, a good and patient man, with a constancy of endurance that might have fitted him to be an editor. once wished that his adversary had written a book.

Did we regard the 28th regiment N. C. Volunteers or any man in it as an adversary, we might have felt like republishing from the Raleigh Standard a letter signed given to them. "Stanly," purporting to come from the camp of that regiment. As for its allusions to ourselves we pass them over wholly without notice. We feel satisfied that the writer, whoever he is, in attacking the character or Now we like a dog. Every body likes at least his reflecting upon the patriotism or hospitality of our town

But really, regarding all as friends, desirous of prothe material necessary to carry it on, simply because recognition of the wish and endeavor of our people to were while he was writing the letter in question he was, we must suppose, equally unacquainted with.

LETTER PICKED UP .- On Saturday the 19th inst. would render the Confederacy perfectly independent of a ten-gallon iron-bound keg was picked up on the beach the world at large, in regard to her supply of wool, it opposite the Wrightsville Fishery on the Sound. On one end of the keg was the address, to Mrs. Martha C. of the dogs. Spain had some 18,000.000 of sheep in Bowen, Myrtle Grove Sound, N. C., and on the oppo-1850, whereas the whole United States had at that time site end was a direction to the effect that the keg contained a letter. On opening the keg a letter was found that their clip of fine Merino wool, far exceeded in C. Bowen. The letter contains not a word of public interest. Mr. Bowen, who is one of the pilots decoyed off by the barque to which no reference has heretofore been made, is now on board a full rigged ship which is of our coast. At the date of the letter, the 15th, he was well. James Puckett was well on the Thursday preceding the date of the letter.

All the value of the letter is to Mrs. Bowen, to whom it gives assurance of her husband's life and health.

The "Howard Cavalry," Capt. Wm. C. Howard started last Sunday afternoon for the coast. We learn that it is the object of General Anderson to have the coast line of the department committed to his charge investing much money in getting together fine stock for fully patrolled. We do not know exactly the destinahis neighbours' dogs to eat, will hardly produce very tion of the company, but learn that they go to Swans-

> PAYMASTERS Cameron and Lewis have been down this way. They are both presentable gentlemen, but we question if their personal pulchritude alone occasioned the troops to be so glad to see them. A sight of them was good for sore eyes and consoling to empty pockets. We feel authorized to extend a polite invitation to these gentlemen on behalf of the troops to "call again."

> (Friday) evening was still improving.

G. Shepherd, Esq., declines to sanction the use of his are even more confused than those from Kentucky or name as that of a candidate for elector.

Nashville, Teonessee, when the war broke out, and from the ticket. We should be pleased if the people of steamers on the Kanawha River or by the Baltimore and promptly entered a cavalry corps just forming there, in that section of the district would suggest a name. It Ohio Railroad to Wheeling or Parkersburg, whence which he has been since engaged in active service in is a matter of compliment merely, and we do not pre there is telegraphic communication and railroad travel Eastern Tennessee and Kentucky, and in Western Vir- sume even to suggest whose name might suit. We in every direction. A telegraph had been put up by ginia, scouring the country and looking out for tories. will state, however, that two gentlemen of Cumberland our people from Staunton on to Lewisburg, but the Having met with an accident by a kick from a horse. County, Mr. Hague and Mr. McKay have been menhe was going home on furlough, but expected to be tioned in the papers, and, also, that Messrs. Steele and ough strength of battery was put on to burn the wires Leak, of Richmond, have both been a good deal spoken He speaks of the great and favorable change in East of in this connection.

THE NEWS from General Evan on the Upper Potomac is quite cheering. It is really a glorious victory in the isolated mountain regions are cut off from inter- not the least acceptable part of the news being that which announces the killing of Colenel and Senator Baker, of Oregon, the man, who, in the Senate at Washeverything bad that could be thought of. The people ington, avowed the doctrine that the Secession move ment had to be crushed, even if in doing it, the whole population of the South should have to be " wiped out," ry, the utmost respect for private rights and private and every man, woman and child swept off the face of property was enjoined and observed. Whatever the the earth. Mr. Baker has gone somewhere. We trust that none of our soldiers will go to the some place.

We had hoped that the place of the attempted crossto seize upon food or fodder which had to be got, the ing of the Potomac by the Yankees was in the neighthings so taken were also paid for at a fair valuation. borhood of Washington, so as to indicate an advance on McClellan's immediate line. Apparently this movement was made by a portion of the force under Banks, who has his head quarters at Darpestown, Maryland, nearly opposite but rather below Leesburg.

It is said that the Federals have been recently engaged in strengthening this wing of their army with the South-Western Virginia the prejudice stready spoken view of engabling Banks to assume the offensive, that line of attack on Richmond being more to their taste first, in passing through some neighborhoods, the troops than the one they tried before, via Manassas Junction. would find all the houses closed and not a man to be This crossing of a swollen river in the face of an enemy whose delicate attentions may be such as to render a

re-crossing auvisable, is rather a critical operation. Our dispatch received last night occasioned a good backward places, is changed, although the feeling deal of excitement and enquiry as to the precise position on the line which General Evans' brigade occupied. There is this difference however, between the disaffec- Our further dispatch received this morning explains demand for lard puts the use of lard oil out of the tion in Eastern Kentucky and that in places like Louis- that but still leaves something unexplained, as it makes no mention of prisoners and the official dispatch does. table to prejudice, the result of ignorance and false in- We must wait a while and we will hear all about it .formation; in the other case it is the direct expression | One thing is evident. The blockade of the Potomac of the mountaineers yield to better information. The inactivity." It becomes in a ssary for him to put his course of the majority of the Kentucky Legislature, and troops in motion. To do a mething, and the result is A new article has been spoken of; the castor oil bean of such men as Prentice, Holt, Andy Johnson, Guthrie that he now and then gets ... em into little difficulties

P. S .- A still later and more authoritative dispatch as far north as this State. It produces a very clear, rate, and far more inexcusable than those who erred shows that our victory must have been more decisive and glorious even than we had anticipated. That item about the twelve hundred stand of arms is good. We to do with the prisoners is the difficulty.

> THE FEDERAL NAVY Wants a station South of Hatmable to double the Cape, or anxious to refit. Beaufort would suit for all of these purposes. Their blockaders are shortly to be vesse's of comparatively light fifteen down to ten feet, and with gun-boats of even less draught for outside duty, and of almost no draught at all for shallow sounds and narrow inlets. They want Beaufort. They would like to have Wilmington. We don't think they will get either just at this time. Either would be even worse than Hatteres. Either would enable them to cut our coast in two, and, if they should be reinforced, to penetrate into the interior and cut off our main lines of railroad communication between the Northern and Southern portions of the Confederacy.

Once at Wilmington the enemy would be able-not to use our railroads for their own purposes-for we think we know our people too well to doubt their determination to destroy them all first, but they could prevent our using them, which would be almost as bad .-With their light steamers they could, for a time at least, holder. commit depredations on our river, prevent coal being brought down, disconnect us with our arsenal, and very much interfere with the operations of the State and the Confederacy. They wouldn't go often up or down our streams with impunity. They would be trembling with the fear of masked batteries, and would be unable and afraid to land at any point in the country.

But these speculations of what they could or what they could not do, are, we sincerely believe, idle. The chance will, with the blessing of Providence, never be

FROM KEY WEST .- The Charleston Courier of yesterday morning gives sundry particulars obtained from Mr. Richard B. Stran and Mr. James Ford, two gentlemen recently escaped from Key West, which is a perfect seat of Lincoln despotism, where everybody, black and white, slave and free, is compelled to take the oath before being allowed to leave for any part of the world, and if at all suspected, they would be compelled to take it at any rate. These gentlemen were compelled to leave in such haste to avoid being compelled to take the oath of allegiance, that they left in a small boat during the prevalence of a severe gale and with a small supply of bread and water. They were picked up by

the sloop Kate Dale and carried into Tampa. There are about one thousand troops on the island and in the fort. At the time of their leaving there were two English frigates and one French frigate at Key West, and there did not appear to be the most cordial feelings between their commanders and the military authorities at Fort Jefferson. The famous schooner Wanderer is at Key West as a patrol and guard boat, she having been taken as a prize.

The most exaggerated and lying accounts of Northern victories reach Key West regularly through Northern

THE RICHMOND papers of Tuesday made reference to the reported battle in the Peninsula, between a portion of General McLaws' force and that of the enemy in front of his command at Young's Mills. The Examiner says on further information it appears that the engageof the superior breed of the Spanish sheep, it is evident from Mr. George F. Bowen to his wife, Mrs. Martha ment became general, but the result was not known. but probably would be yesterday. General McLaws is from Georgia. If there be anything of interest in addition to, or confirmatory of, these reports we will no doubt receive it to-day by telegraph.

> SUPERIOR COURT.-We learn that His Honor has passed sentence of death on the slave Peter, now in the jail of this county, under conviction for a capital felony The day of execution is fixed on the 22nd of next month A capital case from Columbus, removed to this couny, is set for trial on Tuesday of next week.

> In certain cases of alleged seditions language, the Grand Jury has not yet acted, and until the Jury does act of course the Court will not.

Bank of Cape Fear.

The announcement of the usual dividend by the above institution will be found in another column of to-day's

chosen Cashier to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Henry R. Savage, Esq. This appointmen will give general satisfaction to all who have be with the bank, and who have had reason to apprecia the unfailing courtesy and attention displayed by Mr. THE Richmond Enquirer of the 19th instant, is truly Burr while filling another position in that institution

It will be seen by a letter in to-day's paper that Jesse The accounts from the Western portion of Virginia Missouri. The only open and direct lines of communi-In accordance with his request we withdraw his name cation are in possession of the enemy, being those by cable was old and rusted we suppose, and although en- to such further subscriptions. down, no message could be got through. We rather of the scheme of the subscriptions. Many persons have question if the wires are in working order now on any considerable part of the Virginia Central, so that upon appointed by the subscription was to be absolute and the whole, it takes a very long time to get any news, and when the news does come, it comes in questionable shape. We think the annexed from the Richmond Dispatch appears to be about as reliable as almost any other, and we feel nearly certain from circumstances, subscribed, in exchange for Confederate Bonds. The that there are few chances for Rosencranz coming back against our people with any such number as twentyfive thousand men. Kentucky and Missouri demand too much attention from the Federals to allow them just now to reinforce the gentleman with the Shaksperean pleted at some time, and that is secured by the engagename. The article from the Dispatch is as follows :-

WPOTERN VIRGINIA.-We learn from Dr. Clarke, WESTERN VIEGINIA.—We learn from Dr. Clarke, no injury to either party. The Government is sure of the eventual payment, and derives from that certainty Ruleigh county, that Gen. Floyd, with a strong force, bad crossed New River at Miller's Ferry, had passed down the mouth of the Gauley, and was directing his march towards Charleston, in Kanawha county. command will probably cross Kanawha river at Malden, twelve miles above Charleston. Generals Lee and Loring were still on Sewell mountain, doubtless awaiting to hear of the success of Gen. Floyd's expedition pefore advancing upon the enemy on the Gauley.

We learn that the militia of the country had, by cutting down trees, blocked up the roads leading from the enemy's position in direction of Summersville for a considerable distance. If this is true, and the work has been done effectually, the enemy will be between Gen. Lee on the east and Gen. Floyd on the west, the latter of whom will be able with his artillery to cut off his supplies by stopping the running of steamers on the Ka-

Dr. Clarke reports that the enemy was rumored to have again advanced from the Gauley in the direction of Sewell with twenty-five thousand men, but he himself gives no credence to the rumor, being more inclined to believe that Rosencranz had gone off with the best of his troops down to the Ohio river, and probably proceeded thence into Kentucky. The gloomy account given by the Cincinnati papers of the enemy's affairs in Western Virginia would have to be put out in excuse for the actual or contemplated abandonment of that field of operations by Rosencranz for the more tempting one in Kentacky.—Richmond Dispatch, 22d.

last completely blockaded, and the gentlemen of the from Appapolis. It would indeed be something like merits. like to have them find our troops in arms. But what cutting off the right arm of the Lincolvite forces, as teras. It wants a place into which its vessels can put les must indeed command the channel of the river at o. execution to be done.

> some parties have been bound over to answer at this Court for the use of improper language in regard to the sum required would probably reach 175 millions. existing war .- Daily Journal, 21st inst.

> West, auctioneer, prices ranged from sixty-five to seventy dollars per share, dividend included, equivalent to ry fairly set down at about one hundred millions.

IT WILL be seen by notice in to-day's Journal that a dividend of eight per cent. has been declared from the pany for the last twelve months. Pleasant to be a stock-

For the Journal.

FORT CASWELL, N. C., 16th Oct., 1861. riste remarks, on behalf of the command at Caswell doubly dear, considering the source from whence it came, and that rather than it should pass into the hands of the enemy, all should share a common fate.

This morning the flag was brought over by the color escort and raised, with a salute of eleven guns, and it now floats over the soil of Caswell, an emblem of freedom—a token of a new-born Republic. While that flag was raising ted, in the countenances of every man, a determination that, rather than it should fall into the hands of the enemy, they all would perish together, wrapped in its shattered folds
Sirs, the ladies of Wilmington may rest assured that that
flag will never be dishonored by old Carolina's sons, especially so long as we have the bold and energetic Brown to
lead us; the stars and bars above; our own dear native soil protection of such an emblem, should be the highest of earth's ambition—and why should it not be? Is not the theught, that some fair one of earth will search out the spot where heroes fall; some fair hand will plant a sweet and fragrant flower on the grave of the fallen; that some loving eye will drop a tear over the spot were southern blood has bath edits native earth; that the memory of the fallen will be pieusly embalmed in the archives of some ardent and innocent heart, sufficient recompense for every sacrifice?

A fond and loving mother might weep over the spot, but even in the midst of weeping she would thank God that she ever bare a son that was worthy of so glorious a death.—
The Peri, methinks, descending upon a celestial ray, would have over the hallowed spot where such heroes died, and gathering up the ashes of the departed, would present them at the Elysian gates as a fit sacrifice for admittance.

Then wave, ye Southern heroes, wave,
The flag, the star, the bar of love,
That saves us from a tyrant's grave,
And writes its name in Heaven above.

Come, come with us, ye flouthern bloods, We'll bear this fisg with joyous song, High, high above the rushing floods, To where our hearts already throng.

Yes, come ye too, ye Southern maidens, We need your love, your festering care, To guide us to those brilliant havens, Where heroes press and cowards fear.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Richmond, Oct. 15th, 1861.

To the Commissioners Appointed to Receive Subscrip tions to the Produce Lo GENTLEMEN: Enquiries have been made from various

efforts should be made to procure further subscriptions.

2. Whether the Government will authorize promises to be held out of aid to the planters, as an inducement

The first enquiry seems to imply a misunderstanding trol of the produce itself; others that the time of sale unconditional. The caption at-the head of the lists when examined, will correct both these errors. The subscription is confined to the proceeds of sales, and contains an order on the commission merchant or factor of the planter to pay over to the Treasurer the amount transaction is simply an agreement by the planter to lend the Government so much money; and, in order to complete the transaction, a time and place are appointed when and where the parties may meet to carry it out. The important point is, that it certainly shall be com- giving a general glance at the despotic proceeding ment of the planter. Whether that time be December ent time, he concludes as follows: or June is simply a question of convenience, and works so much credit; and it loses nothing, because it gives its bond only when the money is paid.

It is obvious, therefore, that the subscriptions are quite as valuable to the Government during the blockade as after it. The blockade simply suspends the completion of the engagement. It becomes the interest of both parties to wait for a good price, and the Government will readily consent to a postponement of the sale. You perceive, therefore, that it is desirable to continue your exertions to increase the subscriptions; and you are sitting in grand security at the Capitol, force authorized to say that the Government will consent to a opinion to approve these usurpations, and no reasonable extension of the time appointed for sale. 2. The next inquiry is as to a promise of material

id from the Government to the planters. In answering this enquiry,-I am to speak in advance of any action of Congress. What that body may see fit to do, it is not for me to determine. I can express merely the views of this Department, and these must govern your action, until reversed by a higher authority. the nerve to make the State sing to the music of It would be a sufficient answer to the enquiry, to say, that the action of the Government is settled by the Constitution. No power is granted to any Department to lend money for the relief of any interest. Even the wholly abolished. It is as much forgotten as if power of Congress in relation to money is commed to away back in the twilight of history. The facts is porrowing, and no clause can be found which would enumerated show that the very rights most careful anction so stupendous a scheme as purchasing the en- served by it to States and to individuals, have he ire crop with a view to aid its owners. But it may be most conspicuously violated. And this destruction said that the Constitution of the rovisional Govern- been accomplished not by the President alone, but ment may be altered by Congress, and that it is the du- the Congress also, and with the approval of the No ty of this Department to prepare the way for such alte- eru States and people. They have deliberately may It is seriously to be hoped that the Potomac is at ration, if, in its judgment, the financial necessities of the the contest a constitutional struggle between so man country demand the change.

I am not disposed, then, to close the enquiry with ty fighting for subjugation, the other in self-defences Lincolnite persuasion compelled to obtain their supplies the abrupt answer thus made by the Constitution; and for their capitol by the single avenue of the Railroad will proceed to consider the subject upon its intrinsic f Whatever may be the future relations of the ten

that the Government should purchase the entire crop of sive. If the North should conquer the South, (which President Davis is said to have remarked. It, as there the country; the other that an advance should be made it will perceive to be impossible after a few hu appears to be little reason for doubting, vessels of the of part of its value. In either case the payment is to millions more shall be expended and a few hundred the enemy have been set fire to by red-hot shot, the batter- be made by the issue of Treasury notes, and therefore, if sand lives lost,) the character of the Government wanted we put aside for the present, the many and serious object be radically changed. It would probably not take tions to the possession, transportation and management form even of a mixed Government, but would soonend f disabled, or in stress of weather, or out of coal, or a very pretty range—one that will enable any amount of the crop by the Government, it becomes simply a in a military despotism. It must soon become apparent question of amount. To purchase the whole crop would to all thoughtful men that the last hope of constitutions require its whole value, less the amount of the subscrip- liberty lies in the early recognition of these great trails THE Superior Court of Law for this County, comn.enced its sessions here this forenoon, His Honor Judge | whole crop of cotton at 200 millions and the subscrip- You declared your purpose not to engage in the way cases of tions at 50 millions, the purchase would then require to subdue the South and that public interest likely to come to trial, although we think | 150 millions of Treasury notes, and, if to this sum, be and mediate in the interests of peace when an opportu added the amount of values for other agricultural pro- nity should offer. This is the recorded will of the Stat due's, which would certainly claim the same benefit, the as expressed by the people. But those who assume to

> The amount called for by the other plan of making tempted to burden you with enormous taxes to prose an advance, would depend upon the proportion of that cute a war you abhor, and to sustain a Government
>
> SALE OF STOCK.—At a sale of Wilmington & Manadvance. Few of the advocates of this plan have put which has trampled under foot every safeguard of a Conchester Railroad Stock made on Tuesday, by S. M. it lower than five cents per pound on cotton, and at the stitution which was the only bond of your political con same rate upon other produce. It may, therefore, be ve-nection with it, while they have allowed that Govern-

> from fifty-six to sixty-one dividend off. The sales were plans, it is certainly that which requires the smaller ed a military torce of that Government to take possess sum; and if this be found impracticable, the larger must sion of the State, and practically supercede the St of necessity be rejected. Our enquiry, then, may be Government, and they have seen, with complacency, then narrowed down to a proposal that the Government shall foreign soldiers seize, imprison, and pursue issue one hundred militions of Treasury notes, to be dis- of your fellow-citizens-fugitives, without a crime profits of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Com- tributed among the planting community upon the pledge | over the plains and mountains of Kentucky, of the forthcoming crop.

> > proposes that a new Government, yet struggling for ex- active hostility to your Southern brethren, and to fix istence, should reject all the lessons of experience, and your political destiny with the North. undertake that which no Government, however long esus, however, the experiment is proposed to a new Gov- I intend to resist. I will avoid conflict with Kentuck and work-shops which have been collected during forty- pelled by the highest sense of duty and the irresulble our own joint expense. With all these on hand, they mine, which is more precious than domestic ess, 0 yet are obliged to expend nearly ten millions of dollars property, or life, I exchange, with satisfaction, a term of per week to carry on the war. Can we expect to contend with them at less than half that expenditure? - musket of a soldier. Supposing that it may require 200 millions of dollars: then the proposal is that at a time when we are called expulsion from home that I could place my feet upon the upon to raise this large sum for the support of Goverr- soil of Kentucky. I have not been able to see or con ment, we shall raise a further sum of 100 millions for

> > the benefit of the planting interest. For be it observed, first, that the Government re- take. But this you and I know-that his conduct will ceives no benefit whatever from this advance. The money is paid to each individual planter, and in exchange the Government receives only his bond or note -or; if the cotton be purchased, the Government receives only certain bales of cotton. That is to say, the Government pays out money which is needful to its very existence, and receives in exchange planters' notes ored him. He does not censure the Kentucky Legislaor produce, which it does not need and cannot in any ture as the cause of any of the evils to the State which

It must be observed, in the next place, that Treasury They are not, he says, free, Notes have now become the currency of the country. They are, therefore, at present, the measure of value. In this view it is the duty of the Government to limit their ssue, as far as practicable, to that amount which is the limit of its currency. Every person acquainted with this branch of political science, is aware that if the curreacy passes this point, it not only becomes depreciated, but it disturbs the just relations of society, precisely as though an arbitrary authority should change the weights and measures of the country. If the currency of a country should be suddenly extended from one handred to two hundred millions of dollars, that, which was measured by one dollar is now measured by two, and every article must be rated at twice its former price. Of course all contracts are disturbed. The debt incurred before the increase is discharged by paying one-half its former value; and each article purchased must be paid for at double its former price. The Government, from the necessities of war, is the largest of all purchasers, and thus, by a kind of suicidal act, compels itself to pay two dollars for what one would have formerly pur-chased. And, at this rate of advance, two hundred millions of dollars can effect no more, than one bundred millions of dollars would have effected before; or, in other words, one hundred millions of dollars are actually

Such a condition of the currency, the Government has anxiously endeavored to guard against. The war tax was laid for the purpose of creating a demand for Treasury Notes, and a security for their redemption.—
Their redundancy has been carefully guarded against by allowing them to be funded in eight per cent. bonds.— It necessity shall compel the Government to issue for the defence of the country, and to keep out two hundred millions, it is plain that every access and may deteat all these precautions.

eszard its entire er dit and stability. The experiment is too dangerous, and relief for the planters must be sought in some other direction. And may not that

In the first place, let the planters immediately take grain and provisions. Let them proceed to divert part of their labor from cotton, and make their own clothing pplies. Then let them apply to the great resource ed by the money capital in banks and private d by the money capital in banks and particle this capital come forward and assist the itural interest. Heretofore the banks have emed a large part of their capital in the pure

reach the probable time of sale of the crops, ins as the suspension of specie payments throughout t tire Confederacy relieves each bank from calls for ea The banks are accustomed to manage loans of this The banks are accustomed to manage to ans of this character, and will conduct the operation with such skill as will make them mutually advantageous. The amon of advance asked from the banks would be greatly h than if advances were offered by the Government all the abuses incident to government agencies won

It seems to me therefore, that it is neither necess. nor expedient that the Government should embark ur this dangerous experiment. It is far better that class of the community should endeavor to scorre in existence by its own exertions, and if an effort he once made by so intelligent a class as the planters will result in relief. Delay in these efforts, occ. by vague expectations of relief from Government, while cannot be realized, may defeat that which is practible

Respectfully,
Your obedient servent, C. G. MEMMINGER Secretary of the Treasure

Letter from Hon John C. Breckinsidge. The first copy of the Louisville Courier, publis Bowling Green, Kentucky, contains a lengthy and ab letter from the Hon. John C. Breckinridge. A reviewing the action of the Kentucky Legislature. the Lincoln Government, from its inception to the

I would speak of these things with the simple and nity which their magnitude demands, yet it is d to restrain the expression of a just indignation, we smart nuder such enormities. Mr. Lincoln thousands of soldiers on our soil, nearly all from North, and most of them foreigners, whom he er as his instruments to do these things. But few h tuckians have enlisted under his standard, for we are vet accustomed to his peculiar form of liberty.

I will not pursue the disgraceful subject. Has Ke tucky passed out of the control of her own people? hirelings of the pen, recently imported from the victims? Shall Mr. Lincoln, through his mercenaries, imprison or exile the children of the who laid the foundations of the Commonwealth compel our noble people to exhaust themselves in nishing the money to destroy their own freedom er, while Kentucky remains the Kentucky of old er while thousands of her gallant sons have the will a rifles! The Constitution of the United States w these invaders unconstitutionally swear every whom they unconstitutionally seize, to support h millions on one side and so many on the other-one or independence.

Confederacies, the idea of a restoration of the U under the old Constitution is wholly visionary and de

represent you have violated that will. They have atment to cut you off from the only avenues of trade which If we consider first, the least objectionable of these would enable you to pay these taxes. They have invited In a word, they have attempted, without consulting The first remarkable feature in this scheme is, that it | you, and against your recorded wishes, to place you

> For those who, denied by the Legislature the prote tion due to the humblest citizen, have been deliver over to the tender mercies of foreign mercenaries, as hunted like partridges on the mountains, what remain but imprisonment, exile, or resistance? As one of the ians, except in necessary self-defence; but I will unite with my fellow-citizens to resist the invaders who have driven us from our homes. To this course we are in instincts of manhood. To defend your birthright and six years in the Senate of the United States for the

This letter is written at the first moment since municate with my friend and colleague. Gov. Powel nor do I know what course he will think it proper

Bowling Green, Ky., Oct. 8, 1861. In this address, Mr. Breckenrid e returns to the people of Kentucky the commission of Senator in the Con gress of the United States, with which they lad hon have arisen indirectly through the medium of that body.

neighbourhood of Harper's Ferry, where Colonel Ash by's cavalry are stated to have engaged a detachment of the enemy. No advices of the engagement have been received at the department beyond personal accounts. These represent the enemy to have been about 1,500 strong; our force not being larger than 800. The state ment of the enemy's loss at about sixty killed and fitteen prisoners taken, with the loss of only one man on our side, as mentioned by us in Saturday's paper, is probably an exaggeration of the results of a skirmish, mostly as we can understand, fought hand to hand.

The battery at Evansport is reported to have done excellent execution within the last few days, although working as yet but few of its guns. A large schooler was dismasted by its fire a few days ago, and the blockade of the river is now said to be completely within control at this point. The fleet of sail vessels off Acquia Creek blockaded

by our battery, is reported to number some sixty or seventy sail. Lower down are four or five war steamers It is thought that the Government transports will pro ceed to Annapolis, where they may unload, and the supplies be forwarded to Washington by the railroad.

The Pawnee, or the vessel thought to be such, by observations through good glasses, that passed the batter at Evansport, is positively reported to have been sunk. according to information brought here to the War De partment by an officer. We gave her about thirty shots on passing the battery, six of which are observed to have taken effect. On rounding the point, she was moved in to shallow water, where she sunk.

Only a small number of the guns of the battery have been worked in the exercise of the past few days. Two ight-inch rifled columbiads, of English manufacture, understood to have run the blockade in the Bermuda, at Savannah, will be mounted at once to increase the effi-

ciency of the battery. It is stated in high military quarters of information that the late falling back of our lines on the Potemat was not from fear of a flank movement or of the preparations going on in front of us, but may be sim r lained as the consequence of the fact that our advance had accomplished the purpose for which it was intended. It is not unlikely that it may yet be shown that the occupation of Munson's and Mason's Hills, and the other advance positions, from which we have lately falled back, were intended to cover up important movements

n other quarters .- Rich. Examiner. 21st inst. We learn that Secretary MEMMINGER has acknowled edged the munificent gifts to the Government, by the citizens of the valley of the Brazos, Texas, from Waco fely to the mouth, of 250,000 bushels of corn.

We condense as far as possible our telegraphic news refrom day to day since our last issue: or Pettus has been re-elected in Missi-sippi.

ph like that of Brown of Georgia. ship Thomas Watson which cleared from Wi mington mmer for Liverpool arriving there safe with her carempting on her return, to make a Southern port, got e on Folly Island, South of Charleston, and was cap-by the blockaders. She was chiefly owned in Mobile. probable that a great battle would ere this have between the Confederate forces, Sidney Johnston, and the Federals, under n. but for the inexcusable blunder of some our own ors, who destroyed two spens of the railroad bridge Green River, thereby delaying any forward movement in troops and perhaps saving Louisvide for the Lincolu-

The bridge is of iron. ps and the Confederate batteries at Youktown. No

on the ame night, our traces in the sad from their ad-aced positions in front of Washington, to nearly the ground by occupied before the battle of Manassas. Important on have been looked for some days bankers and manufacturers of the South on last week at Macon, Georgia. They ions in favour of Congress throwing op g any vessel bringing in cargoes of goods to or

in favour of such sons; a resolu i debts sequestrated b Adjourned to meet in Montgom nents have been made for a regular menthly een New Orleans and Tampico, Mexico, there to ich the English line of steamers. vas heavy skirmishing reported on the Potomac h near Harper's Ferry from which the Federals dr ven. Also at Evansport, about fifteen miles

stocks at our ports; a resolution to s

t the enemy's vessels cannot pass. eceived from Europe to the close of September inspeculations in regard to recognition, raising de, etc., but nothing decisive. England and both getting scriously alarmed in reference to on question. derate batteries at Evanspor, on the Potomac, got so far completed as effectually to blockade No Federal vessel could pass except by steath Breckinridge, Preston, and Hum, hrey Marshall, nucky, arrived at Richmond on the 21st. They in t. deral vessel was burned on the Potomac on Satur-

Mansfield Lovell, on the 18th, assumed command detais and Confederates had a brush last week in tionable amount of the expenditures for such purpo ounty, Tenn, near the Kentucky line. The Fede-

were Kentucky tories, were badly whipped. octance, the operations of the main body of our Dear Sir: The 30th N. C. Regiment is encamped at this Dear Sir: The 30th N. C. Regiment is encamped at this action of the General Johnson being delayed fortunate destruction of two spans of the railroad or Green kiver. A reported skirmish at Green, between a body of the enemy and a body of Continuer General Hardee did not take place. When of there the Euroclinte gentlemen had got off some of the regiment in the Mexican war.

Our Lieut. Col. Draughon, has arrived, and assumed command. He is a fine officer and accomplished gentleman, and universally respected in the regiment. Col. Parker, who is chosen in place of thos. Bell. has not been heard

ought to be given so as to release Mexico eriment has determined to sustain Mexico | colnites. ect her against the encroachments hborhood of Washington have

ping a house of readezvous for "rebels" Lowing foreign news received here on Tuesday

ackson who killed Ellsworth on

; tair Mobile 1031.; middling do. 10d.;

ters taking 27,000 bales. Prices had advanced

.; midding do. 9au. Stock in port 713,000 ease of bullion in the Bank of Eng-

on France is unimportant. It is believed that Donnell opposes the action of Spain with Eng lerday and last evening, in regard to General i) on the l'otomac near Leesburg :-

HING PROM THE SEAT OF WAR MICHMOND, VA., Oct 22d, 1861-5:45, P. M. ing official intuitigence has been received

e reports that he was engaged most of the day With twelve regiments and five batteries of the crossed under cover of ar illery fire. He ck, with a heavy loss in killed, and two hon-

had four regiments and five cannon. Colonel Oregon, was killed. Col. Cogswell and ten other as six pieces of artiflery, were captured. [SECO D DISPATCH.] RICHMOND, Va., UCL. 2.d, 1:61-10, P. M. I telegram to the Dispatch, from Manassas, says deratioss in the battle on the Potomac, near on Monday, was four to five hundred killed and

and three hundred drowned in the Potomac while to regross the river. as a triumphant victory for the Confederates. g later from the Pennisula or the other camps. is situated about three miles from the Potomac rginia side of the river, and 1.0 miles North of t is the capital of Loudon county, and the terthe Orange, Loudon and Hampshire Kail Road .-

LATER AND STILL BETTER!

as Jordan, Assistant adjutant General, telegraphs atreville, at 102 o'clock last night, that about six uers and twelve hundred stand of arms were the fight near Leesburg on Monday. emy sloss is between one thousand and twelve Con'ederate side the infantry only were employed ces engaged were the 8th Virginia, and 17th and 18th ppi regiments, the 13th Mississippi regiment being

gence from Evansport reports the recent capture of shooners loaded with hay, cement, wood, and other s, and the sinking of a Federal tug and other injuries

NASSVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 22d, 1861.

be St. Louis Republican of the 17th announces the capof the Federal gu rd at Big River Bridge, on the St.
is and Ironton Railroad, and the burning of the bridge
Jeff. Thompson, thus cutting off communication between
Louis and Pilot Knob and Ironton. The information
given to the Republican by Capt. Elliott, who comadded the guard, and who was released with his men on

at advices, Thompson was moving towards Ironton. ches to the st. Louis Republican, dated Syracuse, October 16th, say that it is rumored that General Thomas was recently challenged by at Tipton because he believed that Thomas arce of the many gross misrepresentations against

tich dated Washington, Oct. 15th, says that the has been issued from army headquarters: United diers, taken prisoners by the rebeis, having been on taking an eath not to take up arms against the government has ordered an equal number of n taking the prescribed oath of allegiance, or to bear arms against the United States. reyor of New York, on the 16th, seized the ship means, just arrived from Liverpool. The vessel Hampshire is the only State that has furnished her

to Aquia Ureek, the enemy occupying a segment of a ugly impediments in his way that brought by the North American, being the property of the property of the North American, being the North American the North Ame

links with little encouragement.

Official returns show the imports of wheat and flour during the eight months ending in August to have reached the value of \$20,000,000 over last year.

The Bourse is very much agitated; rentes have declined,

closing at 6%. 25c.

The Pope of Rome refuses all compromises with the ene mies of his government.

tair Upladds 10fd.; middling do. 9fd. The stock is estimated at 713,000 bales, including 302,900 American. The sales of cotton a. Liverpool on Saturday the 6th inst. reached 15,000 bales—market closing firm at previous quotations. Breadstr fis closed firm. Provisions quiet. Consols 927 a 93 for money.

RICEMOND, VA., Oct. 22, 1861. New York papers of the 16th iest., contain dispatches from Washington, dated 14th inst., reporting unprecedented activity day and night at the Navy Yard. Eight hundred operatives are employed casting cannon, shot and shell .-All the cappon are rifled. Advices from Fortress Monroe on the 14th, state that the

loss of the 20th Indiana regiment, in the affair at Chiekam-acomico, amounted to forty-seven. Advices from Washington City, of the 16th, state that fifty-seven Confederate priseners, at New York and Washington, have been released on taking an eath not to engage further in the war against the United States. Those released in Washington, are Townshend Hobbs, W. Lafin, R. G. Alford, D. D. Fiquitt, S. S. Green, David Porter, G. A. Thomas, Thomas Anderson, A. C. Fer ritt, J. A. Winfield, J. R. Payne, W. James, A. Bomandier, P. Ward, W. A. Wilson, C. Long, R. B. Boone, R. Walker, Win. T. Thompson, W. Johnson, W. Burrows, J. ritt, L. Ruk, W. A. Barron, G. H. Gambling, J. Leadbetter, A. J. Smith, J. F. Grayson, R. Pinckney, W. J. N. Barton, George L. Arrabee, J. T. Elliott, George Miller.

The Prisoners are to be sent to Aortolk. Vernon, where our batteries blockade the Po-Nothing later at 1 s'clock this afternoon from the Penin-Butier has been sent home to command Boston. Gen. Henuregard's Report of the Battle of the Ries

July, 186!. RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 23d, 1861. P. M. Gen. Beauregard's report of the battle of the 21st July. has been received at the War Department. It is quite lengthy, with voluminous accompanying reports. days will probably clapse before copies can be obtained

BOSTON, MASS., Oct. 16th, 1841. Professor Long, of Dartmour College, died on the loth

Secretary Seward has addressed a communication to the wo on Sunday by hot shot from the batteries near Governors of the Federal States, intimating that the European Agents of the Confederate States may involve the United states in a foreign war, and urges these Governors Twiggs on account of ill health. siders that the Federal government will pay their propor

SMITHVILLE, N. C., Oct. 13, 1861.

For the Journal.

who is chosen in place of Gov. Der, has not been near from officially here. Maj. Kell, I regret to say, is confined to his room by illness. We remained at Wilmington 12 or who is chosen in place of Gov. Bell, has not been heard ducah had been carried off by the River. Gen. 14 days, and can truly say, that for hospitality and kindness mmand the Federal forces in Kentucky-such it excels any place with which I have any knowledge. Our Crittenden has arrived in Louisville, taken of the Federals, and proclaimed martial law. One for Crittenden is with us. We do not know is is a son, brother or nephew. soldiers were provided with a great many comforts by way is a son, brother or nephew.

they had been surrounded by their own mother and sisters.

Not a week passes that the Society here does not send out tom Corwin, Lincoln's minister in Mexico, to clothing, &c.. to our soldiers in Virginia and elsewhere.—
at the Mexican government has asked from the With what contrast is such hospitality and kindness to the loan of from five to ten millions of dollars. cold-hearted parsimony of some other places in N. C. to be given so as to release Mexico God bless the people of Wilmington. May such a place be the very last in N. C. to fall into the hands of the Lin-

> LILLINGTON, N. C., Oct. 22d, 1861. Messrs, I pitons :- A Soidiers' Aid Society was formed in this village on Friday last, and the following named la dies were elected as officers: Mrs. H. D. Miller, President; Miss Virginia Hines, Vice

> or the relief of those brave patriots that have left all the

Very truly, yours,

For the Journal The ladies of the Soldier's Aid Society, thankfully ac-knowledge the following donations from—Mrs. P. K. Dick-inson \$20; Mrs. Atkinson \$6; Mrs. S. D. Wallace \$10; A.

from Mrs. John J. Evans, Mrs. S. D. Wallace and Miss Anne Wright. Mr. A. E. Hall, a bale of sheeting; Dr. D. Gillespie, 15 blankets for Western Virginia; Messra. Weil & Anathan, 6 dez. spools cotton, 1 dez. prs. drawers, 2 bars Castile soap and I piece cresh for towels. The ladies a so return thanks to S. B. Kahnweiller, Esq., for an efficient assistant in cutting out their work.

MRS. M. E. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

For the Journal. The Surgeon of the 10th Regiment Volunteers, would take this method of teneering his thanks to the ladies of the Sampson County Soldiers' Aid Society, for the following that youthful warrior. Our troops, which, on hearing of artic es latend d for the use of the sick:
7 Blankets, 4 Comforts, 15 Pillow Cases, 9 Sheets, 17 Towels, 8 Pairs | rawers, 6 Shirts, 24 Pairs Socks, 3 Pillows, I Bog Dried Apples, I Lot Cayenne Pepper, 1 Bag Sage, 6 Bottles Wines and Cordials.

FORT FISHER, Oct. 21st, 1861. Messrs. Fulton & Price-Permit me through the Journal to acknowledge the receipt of sixty-seven collars from Mr. Isaac Wright, of Biaden, for the benefit of the Bladen Guards, and most respectully tender the thanks of the company for the same.

Captain commanding Bladen Guards. CAMP BEE, VA., Oct. 17th, 1861. At a meeting of the members of Co. E, 1st Reg. N. J. State Proops, Captain Jas. A. Wright, the followng preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted : WHEREAS, Providence in his inscrutable w sdom has seen

THOS. J. PURDIE.

James Jarroll. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his untimely death this Company has sustained a great loss, in that we have been deprived of a coord may not a large soldier.

be standing on the root of the Water Works, engaged that Richmond, had arrived there. The Doctor reports that he was captured by the U.S. steamer McClellan, on Saturday last, while in a small boat, about one mile 15,000 patronesses of the Free Market, that "we do it to take from our midst our brother-soldier and our friend, good man and a brave soldier.

Resolved, That his cheerful disposition and kindness of heart had endeared him tenderly to us, and that the remem-brance of his genial virtues will long embalm his memory

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to Butler the two biggest pumpkins to be found in the the family of the deceased with a tender of our cordial sympathy in their sad bereavement.

Resolved. That a copy of the same be transmitted to the Wilmington Journal with a request that they be therein pub-

lished.

A GOOD ONE ON GENERAL MAGRUDER .- Everybody on the Ouachita river, and especially in Monroe and Trenton, Louisiana, knows Ned Phelps, former clerk of the magnificent steamer, " Pargoud." Ned is a private Picayune Butler was guided, piloted, and led into the in company A, of the "Crescent Rifles," First Louisiana Battalion, better known as the " Charley Dreux Battalion." This battalion was, and is on the peninsula, under Gen. J. B. Magruder. For a while Gen. Magruder used to take the troops under his command, and carry them on long and wearisome marches through the peninsula. On one of these expeditions he had marched quite at the Island. The Confederate fleet that went -so the boys say-the Dreux Battalion sixteen hours, through a drenching rain, when, finally, morning came, nothing, as they could not get the Federals out from with the "boys" broken down and nearly famished .-No particular hardship in this, as it is occasionally the though they laid off in the Sound for two days inviting fate of all soldiers -- so to supper. Gen. Magruder, be- them out. ing "General," went to a farm house, near his encampment, and ordered a hot breakfast. It was soon forth coming, and the General had just begun to enjoy it when Ned Phelps walked in, and, without saying a word to the General or anybody else, commenced eating very heartly. The General " leaned back amazed, as at him gazed," and laid down his knife and fork, with just now confined in this city and elsewhere, to be are cating with?" No! replied Ned Phelps, still help-

Arabia, with Liverpool dates via Queens. my at Centreville. Our lines still extend from Leesburg if su tessful we dare say he may find several other very

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Capture of New Orleans!-How it was Done! Greatest Victory of the War_The Bi

France asks for no Italian territory.

The Spanish expedition to Mexico is actively progressing, and will soon leave.

Liverpect. Cet. 4th, 1861.

Cotton—The sales for the week are 67,000 bales. The later and advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$d. Sales to speculators of 28 500 and exporters 3,500 beles. The sales to day (Friday) are estimated at 12,000 bales, including 6,000 unchanged at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans 1: \$\frac{1}{2}\$d; middling do. \$10\frac{1}{2}\$d. The stock is estimated at 713,000 bales, including do. \$2\frac{1}{2}\$d. The stock is estimated at 713,000 bales, including do. \$2\frac{1}{2}\$d. The stock is estimated at 713,000 bales, including do. \$2\frac{1}{2}\$d. The stock is estimated at 713,000 bales, including do. \$2\frac{1}{2}\$d. The stock is estimated at 713,000 bales, including do. \$2\frac{1}{2}\$d. The stock is estimated at 713,000 bales, including do. \$2\frac{1}{2}\$d. The stock is estimated at 713,000 bales, including do. \$2\frac{1}{2}\$d. The stock is estimated at 713,000 bales, including do. \$2\frac{1}{2}\$d. The stock is estimated at 713,000 bales, including do. \$2\frac{1}{2}\$d. The stock is estimated at 713,000 bales, including do. \$2\frac{1}{2}\$d. The stock is estimated at 713,000 bales, including do. \$2\frac{1}{2}\$d. The stock is estimated at 713,000 bales, including do. \$2\frac{1}{2}\$d. The stock is estimated at 713,000 bales, including do. \$2\frac{1}{2}\$d. The stock is estimated at 713,000 bales, including do. \$2\frac{1}{2}\$d. The stock is estimated at 713,000 bales, including do. \$2\frac{1}{2}\$d. The stock is estimated at 713,000 bales, including do. \$2\frac{1}{2}\$d. The stock is estimated at 713,000 bales, including do. \$2\frac{1}{2}\$d. The stock is estimated at 713,000 bales, including do. \$2\frac{1}{2}\$d. The stock is estimated at 713,000 bales, including do. \$2\frac{1}{2}\$d. The stock is estimated at 713,000 bales, including do. \$2\frac{1}{2}\$d. The stock is estimated at 713,000 bales, including do. \$2\frac{1}{2}\$d. The stock is estimated at 713,000 bales, including do. \$2\frac{1 tation which this news will communicate to the long despondent subjects of the Gorilla. Salvos of artillery will be fired in all the principal towns-torch-light processions will stream through the streets-innumerable extras of the Herald, Tribune and Times will flood the fleet on the literal principle of "victory or death." The country, with such captivating capitals as "THE men aboard of her were not frightened, or they would not GREATEST VICTORY OF THE WAR." " KING COTTON PROSTRATE." "THE CRESCENT CITY RESTORED TO have been human if they nad not left the oppression of an awful suspense. Shut up in that from bound case they knew that in a short time it might be their coffin.

faithful historians to record the fact and to narrate the manner in which this capture was made.

It is well known to our readers that a great military and naval expedition was recently fitted out in New out York to operate against some point in the South. The McFall, George Banker, J. Carlin, J. O'Brien, S. Gart, L. Ruk, W. A. Barron, G. H. Gambling, J. Leadbetter, J. mith, J. F. Grayson, R. Pinckney, W. J. N. Earton. we in common with the other vigilant sentinels of the people proclaimed that this city was the cotton port aimed at. The people would not believe it; they treataimed at. The people would not believe it; they treatrable with the himond, probably a private signal to the Magarra below. Austin made out the bow of the vessel she was approaching, and steered her for it so as to strike between truthful Cassandra—they rested in perfect security—the her hog chains and main chains. The aim was a true one, believing that the Ivy, the Iuscorora and the Manassas the momentum of the ram was terrific, and the crash, as believing that the Ivy, the l'uscorora and the Manassas were ample to meet and repel the whole navy of the was truly fearful. Every man aboard the Manassas was United States-and that the Confederate Guards, the knocked down by the violence of the concussion, and the Crescent Blues, and Orleans Guards, and a few other Crescent Blues, and Orleans Guards, and a few other volunteer corps could whip all the troops that General Picayune Butler could bring into the field. It is true Picayune Butler could bring into the field. It is true they threw up a few frail fortifications, and put a few old cannon captured from the British in 1814, in them. Then they imagined that Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Livingstone, Pike, Wood and Macomb, were all in good fighting order and well manned. But, alas! as we predicted, and as we warned the corrupt, imbecile and utterly unreliable authorities, State, Confederate and municipal, their arrangements were altogether inadequate, and the city has fallen before the superior vigor, valor and the city has fallen before the superior vigor, valor and force of the enemy. It is painful even to enter into a recital of all the steps which have resulted so disastrously. We can only glance at the main incidents.—

The Richmond, Vincenses, Preble, and Water Witch were trously. We can only glance at the main incidents .-On the 8th the whole armada of Lincoln appeared off

including the Niagara, Minnesota and Wabash, taking a start of ten miles, succeeded in leaping the bar. So great was the impetus communicated to them by the leap, great was the impetus communicated to them by the leap, that it was impossible to check their vessels until they were so confused and ignorant of the nature of our attack arrived in front of Forts Jackson and St Philip. This completely by surprise; the gunners had not time to avoid them. reach the guns before the men from the Niagara, the driving rat-tail files in the big guns. This being done, broken by the shock of the concussion in striking the Pre-there was nothing left to Colonel Duncan, but to sur-ble, which rendered one of her engines useless, and he knew render, which he did with a grace that may be imagined by those who know him. The old stars and stripes were then floated from the lag staff of the forts, and after a hearty breakfast—in which Commodore Stringham and Colonel Duncan drank right before him, but there was no help for it, and it might McRae, the Tuscarora, and the other vessels of the Confederate Navy, and stowing them away in the holds of the big steamers. Commedore Hollins being found aboard one of these ships, was captured and ordered before them was the cause of their danger and alarm.— Mrs. H. D. Miller, President; Miss Virginia Hines, Vice protein news received here on Treadry in the configuration of the Confederates, grotein news received here on Treadry in the configuration of the Confederates. Commedote Hollins being found of the big steamers. Commedote Hollins being found and ordered and Mrs. John Jenes, Directresses. Mrs. A. M. amb, Miss fasting the holds of the big steamers. Commedote Hollins being found that the long love, black looking object floating right to the mast-head, to enjoin the people of New Orleans of the long found of the big steamers. Commedote Hollins being found that the long love, black looking object floating right to the mast-head, to enjoin the people of New Orleans of the big steamers. Commedote Hollins being found that the long love, black looking object floating right to the mast-head, to enjoin the people of New Orleans have appointed a committee to receive subscriptions in aid of the Association. The above names are a sufficient grant and ordered to the big steamers. Commedote Hollins with the blong love, black of the big steamers. Commedote Hollins with the long love, black of the big steamers. Commedote Hollins with the blong love, black of the big steamers. Commedote Hollins with the blong love, black of the big steamers. Commedote Hollins with the blong l Simultaneously with the advance of the Lincoln squaddirectly after the entire broadside of the Richmond and directly after the entire broadside of the Vincennes, folndertaken by them will be tuly carried out.

Through the perseverance of the Ladies, associations of the above character are being formed throughout the State to the sells of those brave parties that whateleft all the consin, Nova Scotia and New Z-aland, were landed on the shores of Lake Borgne, and formed into three divisions. Division No. 1 was commanded by Major Any donations to the above Association by the citizens of Wilmington or New Hanover county, will be thankfully ed by Gen. Billy Wilson, promoted for his recent galiant conduct at Santa Rosa, and the third by the Prince Salm Salm. Each man of these divisions, on landing, was presented with one of the new patent stilts, the ingenuous invention of Col. Ichabod Whystand, of Lynn, Mass. These stilts average eighty feet in height and were designed to enable the Lincoln soldiers to stride through the swamps lying between the city and Lake without impediment from the trees and bushes, the men being thus elevated above their tops. Having been drilled in the use of their stilts, the Lincoln soldiers found no difficulty in using them; and as soon as the found no difficulty in using them; and as soon as the majoing chimney over the vent of the other one. This word was given to advance, the men of the three divis- choked up the outlet for the smoke, and as they were yet ions strode upon the mounted stilts and struck forward high over the tops of our highest cypress, and altogether regardless of the deep mire, water and briars. On they went with the strides of the celebrated giant, who so that youthful warrior. Our troops, which, on hearing of the approach of the enemy, had gone gallantly forth to meet him, were all looking to the front twenty pares for the advancing foe, when suddenly they were involved in pitch darkness, as if a heavy cloud was passing over them. They could see rothing had not stand alone on the arched roof, followed in pitch darkness, as if a heavy cloud was passing over them. They could see rothing had not had not stand alone on the arched roof, followed in pitch darkness, as if a heavy cloud was passing over them. They could see rothing had not stand alone on the arched roof, followed failen chimney and its guys with the axe, while Austin, bracing his feet firmly apart, held him steads. over them. They could see nothing before, behind, or above them. This cloud was the enemy marching over and past them. Before our troops could recover their wits and use their eyes, they found themselves far in the rear of the foe, and in the distance a burly figure, supposed to be that of Maj. Gen. Billy Wilson, could be

cupola of the St. Charles Hotel. Meantime, the squadren baving drawn up on the river in front of the city, double shotted the guns and opened the portholes .-Com. Hollins, from the masthead of the Niagara, called out to the people that it was best to surrender, whereupon it was moved by Col. Ricardo, who happened to now surrender!' which motion was unanimously voted in the affirmative, by the said Free Market brigade, and thereupon Cols. Thomas Murray and Henry Bier were

stalls of the Free Market. Thus was the capture of New Orleans effected, and a new chaplet added to the already oppressive weight of laurels that crown the illustrious heads of Butler. Stringham and Wilson.

directed to present to Com. Stringham and Maj.-Gen.

It is a sad feature in this more than sad affair, and we feel called upon to announce it, that the division of city by Asa Hariz and his friend, Klubs.

Capt. Slocum, of steamer Junaluski, arrived here last night, from Roanoke Island The Captain reports all down to Hatteras on Monday last, could accomplish their batteries in their gun-boats to give them fight,

The Federals are preparing to make an attack on Roanoke Island, and for this purpose are throwing large reinforcements into Hatteras, where they now have, or are said to have, 8,000 troops together with a number of gunboats, barges, flats, &c. From every indication thereabouts, it is though we shall soon have stirring

circle this side of the river. Gen. Fyans, Brigade is at Leesburg, on the upper extremity of the crescent.

Richmond Examiner, 22 inst.

Ils., gave it as his opinion that the English Governant to truge the raising of the American blockade; the Logical and France should now consider the experiment of the Suntana of the S

The New Orleans True Delta furnishes the following interesting particulars of the attack of the battering ram " Manassas," upon the Federal Fleet, in the late naval ex-

batch alone was opened four inches, so as to permit the steersman and pilot to have a good view ahead. Mr. Austin, who knows every inch of the river, piloted her himself, the pilot having left her at the fort.

It was a peculiar hazard this—to try a new invention, without a precedent on which to form even a conjecture as to the result, and to run boldly into the midst of an enemy's

have deliberately made the venture, but they would not have been human if they had not felt the oppression of an 100,000 CONTRABANDS (APTURED." "NORODY HURT ON OUR SIDE."

Great and undeniable will be the joy and jubilation! And well indeed may the Lincolnites rejoice over such a conquest. We will not enlarge upon the value thereof. Everybody knows what that is. Sufficient for us as faithful historians to record the fact and to narrate the

swift course. awift course.

All of a sudden Austin discovered the dim outline of a saip right ahead. He sang out to the engineer: "Let her out, Hardy, let her out now." Instantly the tar, tallow and sulphur, that had been prepared was thrown into her furdecks, and they gave the slarm, and sent up a blue light from the Richmond, probably a private signal to the Niaga-

ters of her selid live-oak bow.

The dismay, the consternation, the panic of horror that ensued upon the deck of the stricken Preble may be increw, aroused from s'umber, rushed frantically about, crazy saturnalia of frenzied terror reigned. They knew not what was to follow, and could not understand what had occurred.

at anchor in the line of a V., with spring cables, and steam up on the two steamers. As the Manassas backed off from the bar of the Mississippi, including several hundred ships of war, most of them of the first class. There was a short delay on account of the bar, but the large ships, including the Niagara, Minnesota and Wabash, taking against the Preble, that they could cut her in two. Not a single shot had been fired at them yet, and such was the confusion on board all of the ships that they commenced that some of them supposed it to be an accidental collision, caused by the extreme darkness, and rang the fog bells so sudden appearance took the garrisons of these forts as to show the Manassas their position and enable her to

Again Mr. Austin sang out to the engineer: "Now let her Wabash and Minnesota were in the port-holes, quietly driving ratatal files in the big grows. This being draw Mr. Hardy discovered that one of the condensers had been she had not power enough in the other to run her into any-thing else. He, therefore, passed the word up that the machinery was disabled, and all she could do would be to haul off as best she could. Bitter was this disappointment to

cooped up in the little ram as if all the thunderbolts of Jove were rained upon them.

The flag staff and one of the chimney stacks of the Ma-

nassas were cut off as clean as if by a knife, but the guns of the ships had not been sufficiently depressed, and all their balls, except two or three, went over her. She has but one indentation, near the bow, in her iron armour, to show that she was struck at all, but it is believed that other shots reached her and glanced off without leaving a perceptible mark of their visit. Now the confidence of all on board remark of their visit. Now the confidence of all on board returned, and, after having passed through such a volley unscathed, they knew they were safe and sound.

Three rockets were sent up as the signal of a successful attack, and the Manassas kept on up the river, although making very slow time in comparison with her velocity down stream, just before. The Richmond now took the Vincennes in tow and the Water Witch grappled the Preble,

all the time keeping up a heavy fire on the ram, but without striking her except once and then knocked down her reboat, threatening to suffocate every one in a few minutes.— Nothing was to be done except for some one to go on deck

bracing his feet firmly apart, held him steady. All the while the balls and shells were whistling past and around them. just as those below were getting almost suffocated.

As an incident of the panic among the Lincoinites, when the steamers towed off the sloops-of-war and left the schooner Toone to look out for berself, her officers and men ran ashore and made off into the swamp, where they will prodistinctly seen waving the stars and stripes from the bably starve to death, for our men tried for several hours on

> MORZ OF THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT .- Commodore Hollins received a despatch last evening from Colonel Duncan, the commanding officer at Fort Jackson, stating that Dr. Bradoury, recently a prisoner on board the Richmond, had arrived there. The Doctor reports that he was captured by the U. S. steamer McClellan, below the Head of the Passes, and carried aboard the Richmond. He gives, as the enemy's report, that it was the steamer Richmond that the Manassas ran into; that she received much damage thereby below the water-line, and that it was with the greatest difficulty she reached the bar, when she ran aground to prevent being reached the bar, when she ran aground to prevent being illness of fourteen months, leaving an aged father and mother than the residence of his latter, with many relatives and friends to mourn their loss.
>
> Com. fleet, the Richmoud received a shell aboard, which exploded in her cabin -with what damage is not stated. The sloop-of-war Vincennes got fast aground, and it was found necessary to throw her gons overboard to get her off. At ore time her officers had concluded to blow her up to prevent our fleet from capturing her. A slow match was lighted, but became extinguished before communicating with her magazine. These two vessels were dragged off by the steamers South Carolina and Mc-Clellan, when Dr. Bradbury was released. The Lincolnites report that they have very recently captured two schooners loaded with arms while attempting to run the blockade. They pronounce Gen. Anderson's attack upon Santa Rosa Island a daring, dashing affair, but declare that our troops were repulsed owing to the grounding of ore of their transports, in consequence of which our whole force could not be landed. Billy Wilson's escape with nothing but a shirt to cover his pa-

Dr. Bradbury, we are assured, is a reliable man, but we opine that the Lincoln naval officers have been de ceiving him in regard to the injury done to their vessels by Com. Hollins' little flotilla. It is a well ascertained fact that the Manassas ran into a sailing vessel, after thereabouts, it is though we shall soon have stirring which the steamer Richmond came up the river until him gazed," and laid down his knife and fork, with just breath enough to ask: "Sir, do you know whom you are eating with?" No! replied Ned Phelps, still helping himself. "No! replied Ned Phelps, still helping himself. "No! don't know whom I am eating with. Since I came soldiering I havn't been at all particular whom I ate with, so the victuals were clean!

General Mansfield is in command at Hatteras now, ticular whom I ate with, so the victuals were clean!

General Mansfield is in command at Hatteras now, which was on the Bar on Saturday, was missing, and is making great efforts to get an expedition undersally and it is though we shall soon dave stirring which the steamer Richmond came up the river until times in that section of the Old North State. Our she encountered the fire-barges, when she ingloriously troops are preparing for the Federals, and are somewhat elect the Balize. She could not be encountered the fire-barges, when she ingloriously troops are preparing for the Federals, and are somewhat elect the fire-barges, when she ingloriously there is the countered the fire-barges, when she ingloriously troops are preparing for the Federals, and are somewhat elect the fire-barges, when she ingloriously there is the countered the fire-barges, when she ingloriously the encountered the fire-barges and the tother an with. Since I came soldiering I havn't been at all put ticular whom I ate with, so the victuals were clean?

Rich. Examiner.

Accounts From The Potomac.

Accounts from the Potomac represent the headquarters of the Generals of the several Divisions of the Arters of the Generals of the Generals of the Several Divisions of the Arters of the Original Republic Company of the Arters of the Generals of the Several Divisions of the Arters of the Generals of the Original Republic Company of the Arters of the Original Republic Company of the Arters of the Original Republic Company of the Original Republic Company of the Original Republic Company of the Original Republic Co

very midst of the fire ships, all in a blaze, and bearing down on the Richmond, rendered this unnecessary by putting the sloop-of-war to flight. Not liking such

the best of her way to deeper water and more sea room.

Our informant is of opinion that the vessel hit by the
Manassas was the Preble. The Commodore does not express so decided an opinion on this point. All agree that, whether it was the Preble or the Vincennes, she received a terrible if not an utterly ruinous blow.

At last accounts, there was one less steamer at the Passes than at the close of the action on Saturday .-The Water Witch was seen to go away, probably with dispatches, and the inference from these observations is that the vessel struck by the Manassas had sunk, in fifteen fathoms of water. This is Com. Hollins' opinion, and seems a reasonable one.

All accounts concur in describing the affair as one of the most gallant and spirited ever heard or read of in history. It reminds one of the night attack of the English vessels upon the Spanish armada, off Calais, in 1589, when fire-ships were set adrift in the direction the proud galleons and galleasses of that boastful fleet, and struck the Duke of Sidonia Medina, and the whole of his command, with a panic thet resulted in their dispersal and the eventual defeat of the armada.

The Campaign In Western Virginia Late information from the west states that the enemy on Cheat Mountain was making demonstrations of attack on Gen. Jackson's command. Our pickets bad been driven in on Wednesday last, at Camp Bartow, the enemy turning down the Greenbrier river, towards Green Bank, ten or twelve miles distant. It is not unlikely that their object is to cut off a detachment of our men at the point, or to attack Jackson in the rear

CAPTURE OF FEDERAL TRANSPORTS .- Intelligence was received here last evening of the capture, by our forces on the Potomac, of two of the enemy's transports abandoned by the tugs that had them in tow, under the guns of the Evansport battery. The cargo of one of the vessels is said to consist of eight thousand pairs of shoes - a most valuable and timely acquisition, in view

in co-operation with their main army in front.

Richmond Examiner, 21st

WE ARE AUTHORIZED to announce F. D. Koonce, Onslow, as an Independent Candidate in the Third District for a seat in the First Congress of the Confederate States under the Permanent Constitution. Sept. 18th. 1861.

TO THE COUNTRY LADILS WE beg to say, if they have any woolen socks of their own knitting, bring them to Wilmington, and Mr. Baldwin, the Merchant who keeps SOLDIERS GOODS, &c., will

pay cash for them. He buys WOOL also, and pays cash for that-highes narket price. Goldsbero' Tribune copy one time. Oct. 16th, 1861

> TO OFFICERS! TO OFFICERS!

Those who have been waiting for Uniforms can be supplied. One case GREY CASSIMERES arrived this morn-Call early and secure the goods at

BALDWIN'S Civic and Military House, 38 Market st. 41-3tend&91t. Oct. 23d.

In future we shall require PAYMENT IN ADVANCE on all transient advertisements. This rule will not be departed from in any case. Persons sending advertisements to this office, will please send the amount they wish to invest in one another's healths—the fleet having been joined by the other smaller vessels, proceeded up the river quietly picking up by the way the Lyv the river quietly picking up by the laboratory, Rich-

RARE OPPORTUNITY :

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a man thoroughly qualified

take charge of SALT WORKS, and competent to carry on and superintend the manufacture of Salt by boiling, evaporating, &c., &c. A good salary and constant employment will be given.

40-12t .- 9-2w* DISSOLUTION. THE firm of HEDRICK & RYAN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Ryan is authorized to settle the busi-J. J. HEJRICK,

J. H. RYAN.

For particulars, euquire at this office.

The business of the firm of HEDRICK & RYAN will be closed immediately. The remainder of the stock will be sold at greatly reduced prices, for CASH. All secounts are stopped from this day. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and settle by cash or note with-J. H. RYAN. out delay. 25-1 md&w Oct. 4th. 1861

MARRIED.

On the 16th inst., at Greenville, by Rev. Dr. Deeme JOSEPH J. THOMAS, Esq., of Wilson, to Miss ANNA BROWN, daughter of Willie Brown, Esq., of Pitt county in this city, on Thursday evening the 17th inst., by Rev. T. W. Guthrie, Mr. W. A. WHITEHEAD, to Miss KIPPIE

In this town, this (Friday) morning, MARGARETTA, daughter of John Aple, aged 11 months and 2 weeks.

In Robeson county, on the 26th ult., Mr. GEORGE W. McMILLAN. (an officer in Capt. Strange's Cavalry Company, from Cumberland,) son of John H. McMillan, in the 22d year of his age.

McMILLAN. (an emeer as a specific of proposals will be made semi-weelarly, and the proposals will be opened Oct 31st—when it is necessary to use bags, barrels, or boxes, for dence in Ashpole, Robeson county, N. C., Dr. ARCHIBALD, McKINNON, in the 37th year of his age, leaving a wife, two tender little ones, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his early removal from their midst.

In Brunswick county, on the 12th inst., Mr. WILLIAM, H. ROWELL, aged 28 years, 6 months.

On the morping of the 13th instant, at the residence of Thos. I. Jarman, in the County of New Hanover, JEFFER-SON DAVIS, infant son of Edmund C. and C. A. E. Sandlin, aged 1 month and 28 days.

In this town, at the residence of Mr. W. H. Allen, on the morning of the 19th it.st., from effects of measels, WILLIE, son of W. B. and A. C. Robeson, of Brunswick, in the 17th year of his age. He was a member of the Wilmington 1861.

year of his age. He was a member of the Wilmington Light Infantry.
On the 10th inst., at the residence of his father, Jesse

In Onslow County, N. C., on the 20th of Oct. 1861, at 3 o'clock, A. M., MARY ENNETT, wife of Joseph Ennett, E. q., aged 45 years, 10 months and 16 days.

At the Parsonage, in Elizabethtown, Bladen county, Oct. 6th, Mrs. BARAH P., wife of the Rev. James P. Eimpson, of the N. C. Conference, aged 36 years, a native of Anne Arundel county, Maryland.

Mrs. S. was for more than twenty years a member of the Mathodist E. Church—her pure life, and triumphant faith

Mrs. 5. was for more than twenty years a member of the Methodist E. Church—her pure life, and triumphant faith exhibited in a long and painful illness, in giving up the dearest objects of earthly love, and finally in the trying hour of death, fornishing a sure testimony of the sincerity of her profession. Quiet and unassuming, she was faithful in the performance of the duties of a good wife, of an affectionate mother and was not unmindful of her obligations to society.

HEADQUARTERS NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Oct. 11th, 1861.

No. 19. curred for military purposes. must be presented at this of-fice within thirty days after they have been made. If longer withheld no assurance can be given of their favorable conwithin thirty days after they have feen made. It longer withheld no assurance can be given of their favorable consideration or prompt payment.

II. Accounts should always be accompanied by a certificate of some officer or authorized agent of the State, that the property has been delivered, that the price charged was according to agreement or contract, and that the receiver will account for the same to the State. Otherwise accounts connect be raid.

> J. G. MARTIN. Adjutant General 36-3td—9-1tw

COMMERCIAL

Latest dates from Liverpool......Latest dates from Havre..... WILMIRGTON MARKETS, OCTOBER 23.

BEEF CATILE AND SHEEP-The market is poorly supplied BEEF CATILE AND SHEEP—The market is peorly supplied with BEEVES and METTON, and we notice an active demand for butchering purposes. Parcels are brought in sparingly, and upon receipt meet with quick sale at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{7}{2}\$ cents per lb. for the former, and \$2 to \$2 25 per head for the latter.

BACON—None on market in retailers hands. There is an active demand from consumers, and high prices are paid for the small parcels brought in. We quote at 23 to 26 cts. for hog round, and 25 to 26 cents per lb. for hams.

BUTTEE—Is scales and wanted. Retails at 45 cents per lb.

Corres. The stock of all kinds is exhausted. We quote Rio at 40 a 45 cents per lb.

Conn—The receipts for some weeks past have been confined to a few small parcels per railroad, and the stock has become nearly or quite worked off. There is a fair demand from dealers, and parcels would sell readily at 55 to 60 cts. per bushel.

Conv Meal.—Is selling from the granaries at 75 cents per

bushel, in lots to suit.

Flour-In the absence of receipts the stock on market has become materially reduced, and it is not sufficient for the demand. Prices have advanced, and parcels would sell at \$7 for superflue, and \$7 25 per bbl. for family, in lots. Figs — Mullets are selling at \$10 to \$12 per bbl.

LARD—Scarce and firm at 23 to 25 cents per lb., in bbls. and kegs.

Molasses.—The stock in first hands has been all worked

of, and there is but little in retailers hands. We quote Cuba at 50 cents per gallon. POTATORS. - Sweet sell from carts at 65 to 75 cents pe RICE—Is in fall supply, and demand only moderate.—Sells at 3 a 3 cents per lb. for clean.

Sugar—Is scarce, and common brown sells at 14 to 16 cents per lb.

Salt—Is scarce and in demand. Liverpool ground is

selling at \$8 to \$10 per sack ; and Alum at \$3 per bushel. FAYETTEVII LE, Oct. 21.—Corn.—The market is very well supplied. Country, by the load, is bringing 60 cts.
Flour—Has slightly advanced; sales on Saturday at \$7 Spts. Turpentine-Light transactions at 17 to 174.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER R. R. Co. WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 15th, 1861. DIVIDEND of 9 per cent, upon the Capital Stock of

A DIVIDEND of 9 per cent. upon the Capital Block of this Company, has this day been declared, payable to Stockholders, on and after 1st day of November next, of which six per cent. is due to the present and 3 per cent. to the preceding year.

The transfer books are closed until day of payment.

JOS. J. LING, Treasurer.

36-t1N. BANK OF WILMINGTON.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Bank on Wednesday, the 13th of Movember next. S. JEWETT, Salisbury Banner and Tarboro' Southerner copy till meeting

FRESH SUPPLIES. OUR travelling agent is sending us new goods daily.— Cassimeres and Sattinetts by the yard for men and beys—lowest prices—wholesale goods,
TO MAKE TO MEASURE.

Black, Olive and Brown Cloths, Fancy Cassimeres, Bl'k
Doeskin Cassimeres, North Carolina Cassimeres, &c., &c., at
BALDWIN'S, 38 Market St.

BLACK CASSIMERES, BLACK CLOTHS, VESTINGS, &c., PANT STUFFS,

GREAT VARIETY,

The Military Cutter, at
BALDWIN'S. WANTED: WANTED! A NY of the following named articles are wanted by the Ordinance Department, Confederate States, and persons having them, even in small quantities, are solicited to send them by Express, with Bills made out at fair prices to

BEST CUTTER IN THE STATE,

Va., notifying the Department of the shipment Lead, pig or scrap, Zine, Tin. block or sheet, Nitric Acid. Crucibles, Sheet Iron,

Sheet Brass. Spelter. Payment will be made on delivery. J. GORGAS, Lt. Col. Chief of Ordinance. Oct. 12. 31 2wd-8-2w.

WILMINGTON IRON AND COPPER WORKS, PRONT STREET, BELOW MARKET, WILMINGTON, N. C. HART & JOHN C. BAILLY, Proprietors

PRACTICAL BUILDERS of portable and stationary Steam Engines, of any required power and kind of boiler, saw mills, grist mills, gin gearings, and any other kind of machinery made in any establishment South. Have on hand a large variety of patterns for machinery now in general use in the surrounding country. Will supply drafts of all kinds of machinery and mill work. Turpentine stills and copper work in all its branches. All kinds of iron and brass castings, finished or unfinished, at short notice. Old machinery overhanled and repaired. All work warranted machinery overhauled and repaired. All work warranted

In connection with the above establishment, we have on hand a large stock of rubber and leather belting, lacing, packing rivets, and mill rocks and bolting cloth for grist mills. Mill Saws and Circular Saws of any size and gauge, urnished at short notice.

PROPOSALS FOR SWEET POTATOES. Proposals are invited for the furnishing of Sweet Potatoes for Troops, in the following quantities and
 Wilmington
 275

 Camp Hopkins
 29

 Camp Winslow
 16

 Zokole Island
 281

KELLEY'S BOOK STORE AKES great rleasure in furnishing the Daily Papers of Richmond, Petersburg and other cities, by the month to hose persons wishing to subscribe. Now is your time to

subscribe before the next great Battle, which is not far off.

P. 8.—All Papers for subscribers by the day or month marked and carefully laid away until called for.

Oct. 17. NO. 27, MARKET STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand all articles in
his line, that can be had in the Southern Confederacy and
Oct. 14, 1861. KELLEY'S BOOK STORE, W. P. KENDALL, & CO. J. S. KENDALL.

NOMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GRO No. 11 & 12, North Water St. 9-tf DLOUGH CASTINGS ... 6,000 lbs. of Plough Castings for sale in quantities to suit, at WILSON'S.

CORN SHELLERS.—Single and double Wheel, and Fanning's celebrated Patent Corn Sheller, for sale at PLOUGHS....731 Ploughs of all numbers, and stamped with the name of the best makers, for sale at Oct. 21. WILSON'S.

CHOE PEGS.—117 bushels of Shee Pegs, all numbers PFICER'S SWORD BELTS, of black and fancy colored

Morocco and Patent Leather, at OAK AND HEMLOCK SOLE, Machinery, Band and lace leather, Harness, String, Bridle and Skirting leather. For sale at

45 DOZEN OF SHEEP SKINS;
11 dozen of Shark "Morocco and color

"Binding Skins;
"American Calf Skins;
"Chamois Sinks. For sale at OIL_OIL.

MACHINERY, Train, Tanners and Neatsfoot Off, for eale by the Barrel or Gallon, at WILSON'S. CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY COMPANIES RITTED out with all necessary Equipments, at WILSON'S

Mr. Russell, in a recent letter to the London Times. thinks that the South must yield or die of atrophy-(atrophy, according to Walker, good English authority, means "Want of nourishment; a disease.") He thinks that being cut off from the sources of life she must cease to live. She is blockaded and must succumb. That is his calculation. It is also the calculation of the North. It is the calculation of Exeter Hall, and of that good republican, the Emperor Alexander, Autocrat and Czar of all the Russias. This being the state of things generally, outside of the Confederacy, among the many who wish not well to our cause, let us see whether, if we reverse the picture we may not also find a reverse to the conclusions at which Mr. Russell, Mr. Seward, Exeter Hall and the despots of Europe have arrived; or if not a reverse at least a set-off. Let us see if no other parties will be called upon to suffer besides the people of the Confederate States. Let it be tried whether, if manu-

what we want take out what she wants. Let this atrophying rule be made to work both ways. We cannot but think it a two edged-sword, and perhaps the sharpest edge is turned to cut those who seek to make us per ish from "atrophy."

We attach very little importance to Mr. Russell's opinions or vaticinations, merely as Mr. Russell's opinions, but in this and other cases we can see that like the chameleon he takes his coloring from the influences surrounding him, or like echo, repeats the last word whispered in his ear. As, when the letter in question was written the influences around Mr. Russell were all Lincolnite of the most Lincolnitish character, we may rest assured that in prophesying the failure of the South from the effects of atrophy—her succumbing to the blockade, he is merely Sewardizing at second hand.

Our word for it, that e'er the South sinks by atrophy the Northern cities will sink in ashes before the flames lit by the torches of the multitudes become desperate, and thes treets of N. York and Philadelphia run with blood their fortunes, and the cry of bread or blood ring through the streets of Manchester and Bolton and other towns in England, and Lisle, Troyes, etc., in the North of France. It is a bad rule that won't work both wave .-It is a bad policy to have a rule that so won't work. Let us make a fair exchange of our products with all friendly nations, but if the world thinks that we are to die of atrophy while they get our products; let us see that the world is undeceived; let us show them that they are in the same boat with us, and if they think to swim while we sink, they will find themselves prolong its own existence. mistaken.

The Confederate States do not wish to take any de cided steps in the way of an embargo, as it is desirable that the blockade should be broken up, and an official embargo, having general operation, might throw impediments in the way, but the States have this power, and the governors of Virginia and North Carolina have already exercised it in regard to provisions and breadstuffs, as well as certain articles of clothing. The people, however, have it still more immediately in their own hands, and it will be attended to. If we are to be "atrophied" for the want of Northern or European chemicals, they may make out the best they can without our naval stores. If England waits quietly, while we are wasting away for cutlery, she may find a loss of some four millions of pounds of her revenue derived from the tax on smoke. "If we are not to get cotton goods, let them want cotton. It is about as broad as it is long, if we

Sulphur.

must confess that there have been circumstances connected with the existing struggle upon this continent

tal or at least contingent circumstance places the Con- Railroad, and its capture would isolate Fort Macon. federacy in possession of a large supply of an essential, an indispensable ingredient, which could not be obtained their light but strong steamers through there, so as to from abroad without great risk if at all, nor made at take the fort on the rear. Their fleet has been prowling home without an enormously heavy expenditure of time along the coast, between Fort Macon and New River bave run their course with all the older regiments, and and money. We mean sulphur.

say recently introduced process, large quantities of sulphur are used in the refining of sugar, and of course, as terest of some importance in other Gulf States trading to be seen. to New Orleans, that city had become quite a depot for the article, and several hundreds of tons were stored recollect Gen. Twiggs seizing for the use of the government, at an appraised value, something near three hundred tons of this article, and we suppose that was by no of the planters in Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi, must have been fully as large as that in clude the stock at other minor depots. All this is availaof probably not less, and most probably far more than six | ple must be funny. hundred tons of sulphur derivable from this single source -a stock which but for the recent improvements in the making of sugar would not have been in the country at all. Six hundred tons of sulphur would be sufficient, allowing ten per cent. of sulphur, to make six thousand tons of powder; or allowing twelve per cent., to make five hundred tons, being, at the former calculation, thirteen million, four hundred and forty thousand pounds of powder, and at the latter eleven million, two hundred

But, making all deductions and allowances, we may assert, with confidence, that the presence in the Confederacy of an amount of sulphur necessary and sufficient to enter into the composition of at least ten million pounds of gunpowder, is due to the use of that article on sugar plantations; and although we do not know how recent its introduction into the refining process may be, we do know that it is comparatively recent, and that now, by a return to the old process, it can be dispensed with, and indeed, as we understand. will be, and the whole amount-more no doubt than we have stated-be made available for defence.

This is only one resource. In the production of iron or copper from pyrites, much brimstone may be obtainthere is enough sulphur on hand and obtainable tolenable else that Southern railroads will in the end pay better the Confederacy to fight a Manassas fight every other than those of any other section, and that their stockday for three years, or longer, if necessary.

ingredients of gunpowder, to wit : saltpetre and char- than the stockholders of any other railroads. coal, are said to be produceable to any amount in the The President, Directors, Superintendent, and other Confederate States. Charcoal of course can be got .- officers of the Road require no higher encomium than Willow is the best. In the caves of North Carolina, this result of their labors under the trying circumstan-Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas and Kentucky, there is | ces of these war times,

any amount of nitre, and we suppose thousands of pounds a day might be and will be obtained.

We think it is apparent that we need not run out of powder, if only proper measures be taken for its mana-

Mr. Russell, the trampoosing correspondent of the London Times, is, most assuredly, of the bat species, without the sense and modesty which prompts that animal to "keep dark."

er queer mistakes made by General Taylor and Hon Abrabam Rencher, in their attempts to quote that ancient fabulist from memory, we approach the subject with due diffidence, but a neighbor informs us that in Æsop there is a fabled battle between the birds and the beasts, wherein the bat tried to act the part of a sbrewd leathern wings and sailed around like a bird. In the think. afternoon, it appeared to him, that scmehow the beast actured goods be essential to us, the materials out of stock was rising, so be furled his sails and said that on will not close in much if any less than twelve months. which goods are manufactured may not be equally essen- mature reflection, he was certain be was no bird at all, nor will it in our humble opinion last much over a year tial to Messrs, the Abolitionists of the North and of Eu- but only a sort of mouse. By this time, both parties from this date. What a day or an hour may bring Let blockade and embargo be correlative. Dollar's he became ignominious, generally speaking, ever after- McClellan's forces very soon, and an encounter between worth for dollar's worth. Let the vessel that brings in wards, being ashamed to show his face, merely flitting the main bodies of the Federal and Confederate armies,

around obscurely at night. modified by prudential considerations connected with war as well as the prospects of the parties to it.commerce and cotton.

LIGHT READING .-- The Richmond Enquirer is engaged in publishing in extenso, the proceedings of the Virginia State Convention in secret session. It fills and the mill-owners of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and six long columns of its Thursday's issue with the conthe traders of Liverpool howl amid the prostration of clusion of the doings and sayings of the first day, being coasts, or against the Cotton States of the Lower Misthe 16th of April, 1861. Like one of Sylvanus Cobb's sissippi or the Gulf. Hatters will be very much forstories in the New York Ledger, it is "to be contingotten or altogether abandoned. This in the event of a ued." If anybody reads it, he may for us.

> But "Monsieur Tonson come again," as the Richmond assemble in Richmond and make speeches.

Our " Monsieur Tonson," our State Convention will also meet " just directly, after a while, a little time, alteration. once more," and so forth. In all respect, we would say to that body neither to protract its coming session nor

ed upon information derived from a lady who has lately a domestic revolution at the North. returned to that city from the North, the attack to be simultaneously from Old Point and Hatteras.

We think it probable that in part these conjectures are well founded. We believe that an impression exists in circles likely to be well informed that a general demonstration alorg the coast is contemplated, and it is regarded as more than likely that Norfolk will be the object of a severe attack. The part of the programme Hatterss Inlet is probably not less than one hundred and forty miles distant, and the route would be most of our tobacco, which she had better put in her pipe and drop of fresh water. If on the other hand, they succeeded any produce or wealth remaining to be eaten up or "down in the mouth!" in getting a flotilla into Albermarle Sound, with a view of going through the Chesapeake and Albermarle canal, only economise our power and let none of it "dribble the nature of the country and of that work is such that a dozen hands could effectually block the navigation. and a few rifle-men ruin an army.

We may rest assured that any troops sent to Hat-We are not of those who are apt to regard every teras, or to any other point in North Carolina, are innatural occurrence as a "special interposition," yet we tended for the especial benefit of North Carolina. We ought to be willing to keep them for "home consumption," and to consume them. There is Newbern and that might well justify the least visionary in attributing | Washington open to their adventures. We mean, of them to supernatural guidance, and awaken feelings of course, not that these towns are undefended, but that humble gratitude in the bosoms of the least devotional. | they are accessible to any craft which they can get into In the single item of powder, an apparently accident the Sounds. Newbern is on the Atlantic and N. C. Then there is Core Sound. They talk about sending Inlet, landing boats at Bogue Inlet and elsewhere .-It appears that by a comparatively modern, we might | They are trying the temper of the people, but not contemplating any serious effort where no decisive result could be obtained. Where their attempts will be madesugar is a great interest in Louisiana, and is also an in- if made on this State, as we think they will be, remains

THE STORY of Billy Mulligan, a grand rhapsody, is there at the time of the secession of Louisiana. We going the rounds, appropos of the capture of a certain Colonel Mulligan and his forces at Lexington, Mo. The story in question sets forth in rich if not classical brogue, how the aforesaid Mulligan, called Billy, came from Tip, means the whole stock, while the amount in the hands perary to assist Lincoln and be a hero and break heads and drink whiskey. Unfortunately for the vraisemblance of the story, the Lexington man is named James the hands of factors in N. Orleans; certainly so if we in-Tipperary but from the interior of New York. and he does not drink whiskey nor other "sperrits"-so it is ble for the purposes of the government, showing a total said. But what's the odds, so you're happy! and peo-

> Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road Company. As will be seen by the notice of the Treasurer, in another column, the Directors of the above Company have declared a dividend of nine per cent. upon its capital stock, payable on and after the first day of Novem-

> We may well congratulate the holders of this stock our knowledge, truly and fairly made out of the actual and laying aside a sum to be applied to the sinking fund.

and three per cent. to the preceding year.

ily understood, the cost of operating has also been

Had the war not occurred it is more than likely that the business of the road would have increased in a much greater degree than it has. Indeed last year the nett

ing of the amount of this article in store in all the towns | waiting, has at length been reached in the history of the and cities of the Confederacy. If properly attended to, W. & M. R. R., proves more conclusively than any thing holders are willing to postpone their immediate divi-We refer particularly to sulphur, because the other | dende to sustain intact their credit and resources longer

How Long the present war will last is a question that admits of only a conjectural solution; still, as it is a ignorance of editors in some matters at least. We give question that is often asked, we may attempt to give it as our opinion, founded upon some little acqui such solution as may seem to us most probable, and we with the unfortunates, that n ariy all of them can read are strengthened in our belief that we can come near especially printed matter. We suppose that those genthe truth, by finding that events, so far, have shown that themen who sit in an editor's sanctum and read his exour conjectures in the beginning did not go far wide of changes aloud to him, accompanied by a running fire of the mark. The great at effort of the Lincoln government will be made this winter along the most widely that he can read them for himself. We can. extended line of operations. The grand uprisings at We have not got a copy of Æsop, and after the rath- the North have already fizzled out and men begin to think more than they admit to their own souls. The West bas now to pull the laboring oar and will do so during the winter and spring. Let summer heats again come round without the "on to Richmond" or "on to New Orleans!" having resulted in success, the thing will be dead in all sections of the North. There may be talkpolitician, by being on the strong side, which ever that ing, but the thing will be over to all real intents and might be. So in the morning, he thought the beasts purposes. We must wrestle through this winter the were the strong party, and he walked about on the best way we can. Our Fall trade is gone-so will be ground, in a bearly manner. About mid-day, thinking our Spring. The Fall of 1862 will see things brightenthe birds were getting the upper band, he spread his ing up and the winter will be different from this, we

Without something wholly unforeseen occurs, this war had lost confidence in him, and they drove him off, and forth is impossible to say. There may be an advance of which, when it does occur, will be more decisive than Mr. Russell has in his letters from this country far that of the 21st of July, which battle resulted in the surpassed the bat in his changing and twisting around most decided and least decisive victory that could have -he has been bird and beast sundry times-one time been attained. Whether the reported movements along riotism lies, except in the almighty dollar. prognosticating Confederate success, and at another the front of our lines, which appear to indicate early Federal victory-now ridiculing the route at Bull Run, operations, will so eventuate, or whether they will result anon casting slurs on the Confederate troops. He has as all such things have done since July, remains yet to thus lost credit with both parties here, and with the be seen. We have confidence that no matter how or partizans of both views in England. But whatever when the Federals advance, our generals and troops are other birdly or beastly character he may assume, there ready to receive them, and should they indeed be on the is one thing certain: At the bottom of it all he is a advance, as there seems some reason to believe, the batgenuine Bull, who heartily reciprocates the dislike which the that will ensue will be imcomparably more bloody his conduct has inspired, and who desires nothing better and hotly contested than the encounter of July 21st then to see both parties ruined, this desire being only and may very materially affect the duration of the

A great success on our part, well improved, will do much to relieve Missouri and Kentucky-to strengthen the hands of the patriots in Western Virginia-to overawe the traitors and confirm the waverers. It will also compel the Lincolnites to draw in their horns and cease great battle and a great Southern success. If on the contrary, no great battle can be got, or if, still worse, Dispatch announces that the Convention is soon to re- and still more difficult to believe, the battle when joined should result disastrously to our arms, we need say how far the scene would be changed and the figures require

It is evident that there are to be included in the calculation all the contingencies of life and all the chances of war; but yet, making due allowance for these, we cannot see how the war can be ended more than three Norfolk is shortly to be attacked. This opinion is found- be protracted through a second winter without producing

SAVE IN Western Virginia, where, less from the must perforce be a comparative cessation of active operations, there will hardly be such a thing as winter quarters in the sense in which that expression used to be employed. Going into cantonments and staying there about attacking South from Batteras is chimerical, as old Tilly and Wallenstein, who fought in the thirty plundered.

> Napoleon fought some of his hardest battles during seasons of frost and snow. General Washington crossed the Delaware and struck the first successful blow of the revolution, in the dead of winter. The battle of the members of my old troop, the "Citizens Horse Gaard." Princeton was fought on the 3d day of January. Unand to express to them my high appreciation of this token numbered examples might be given in illustration of the the revolution, in the dead of winter. The battle of fact, that winter quarters now mean little more than pleasure my connection with that gallant troop, or to feel a fact, that winter quarters now mean little more than deep interest in their future prosperity, and the success of additional means to guard against the season, and do any enterprise in which the safety of our town may require not mean bybernating, after the mideval system.

Since the setting in of cooler weather, the health of our soldiers in camp is much improved. On General Holmes' line, we understand that the men are quite as healthy and more robust than they were at home.

The hospitals at Richmond are beginning to be less densely populated, and the efficient force of the army approaches more nearly the number on the muster rolls. than at any former period. The measles and mumps no great amount of sickness has as yet resulted from

WE HAVE from Mr. Whitaker, Market st., the South. ern Literary Messenger for October, 1861.

This is now our oldest Southern literary magazine, and upon the whole perhaps our best. In typographical execution it is fair, in matter equally so, but in neither

does it present any striking feature. If, amid the clash of arms laws are silent, literature is also dumb, or speaks with feeble voice. Pure literature, that which derives its interest from the genius of the author rather than from any extraneous interest in the author rather than from any extraneous interest in the subject—the literature of Shakspeare or Milton, of Scott or of Byron, were such now ready to open its treasures to the world, would in this part of it find triumphant rivals in the telegraphic despatch or the hurried but more practical editorial. A people living and such ladies, (God bless them.) who are bending all their energies, time and talents, to the furtherance of this our glorious Southern cause and in relieving the sufferings of those patriotic men who have left their homes and all that is dear, to battle for their country's rights and cherished honor, we have no tears that the cankering chains of Lincoln's Despotism will ever fetter us. Thrice armed is he whose cause is just, and four fold strong is that chord which gathers to its strength the smiles of loved ones, and fourly charished wishes of loving matrons and patrons. acting history themselves have little time or sentiment to bestow upon the theatrical glories of "Julius Casar." the sorrows of Old Lear or the pathetic woes of the Prisoner of Chillon. Ben McCulloch is a hero, where Rob Roy McGregor was, according to our modern standard. little better than a cow-stealer. In Rob's day, however, ber, of which six per cent. is due to the present year Highland gentlemen did not steal or rob, they simply

"lifted" sundry horned cattle. We wish there was a Southern literature, but that upon their prosperity, especially as this dividend is, to must be a growth—the result of an independent class of ideas and thoughts. Now nearly all the mental vigor earnings of the road, after providing for all liabilities of the country is turned in the direction of public afceeded those of the year before, say some two or three any literature that can hope to survive beyond the passthousand dollars, but at the same time, from causes eas ing hour, or even take a firm hold upon the attention of its cotemporaries.

This will come after the war is over. When we make a South, its mind and its ideas will find their legitimate expression, but not in namby pamby stories after the manner of the "Minnie Myrtles" and other "gushing" earnings of the road fully justified a dividend, but it was deemed best to defer it for the purpose of extinguishing a sufficient amount of debt to place the credit of the Company beyond the reach of contingencies.

Individual patriotism. Let no goods of the character guishing and other "gushing" designated be sold in large quantities, except to regular agents of the Confederate and State authorities.—

Our citizens can display their patriotism by such savely such savel and Byronic phrensy.

> THE CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS to England and France, Mesers. Mason and Slidell have sailed from Charleston, have passed the blockading feet and are "all right," but the steamship Nashville has not sailed! So much for a "reliable source" from which so many of our exchanges have received positive information of the Commissioners going in the Nashville. If Mr. "Reliable Source" were both blo Individual" and Mr. Reliable Source" were both the sugre out and hung him until he was dead. France, Mesers. Mason and Slidell have sailed from

We fear that portions of the public overrate the comments and interrogatories, are ignorant of the fact

We find the following in the Charleston Mercu y's list of the delegates to the Macon Convention :

NORTH CAROLINA. D. C. Worth, W. A Berry, Limon B. Rhamweiller, John D. Williams, Duncan McLaurin, W. McL. Mc-

What is same when the newspapers make such wild work with a man's name. D. C. Worth is not so bad, but to spell Simon B. Kahaweiler after the manner above, exceeds the "liberty of the press," and ought to

The Marion, S. C., Star has a specimen of Salt made at Little River, S. C., out of ocean brine. The Salt is of good quality. The making of it ought to pay around them. Never! Never! But they will serve as the well at half the present rates.

We learn that the Salt made on our Sounds is selling at \$3 per bushel. We suppose the makers are entitled to all they can get, and other merchants who have foreign Salt are also entitled to the same advantages of the market, and they no doubt avail themselves of the same-that is, take every advantage to "pile on the agony." This may be all right and fair, but really we are unable to discover where their philanthropy or pat-

ANOTHER COMPANY FROM ROBESON .- The "Scotch Grevs." Captain McNair, a company just raised in Robeson county, N. C., arrived here yesterday evening. The company numbers 84 men, who have yet to receive

THE Richmond Dispatch has a telegram approved by the highest authority in the army confirming the report that our army had fallen back from Fairfax Court House. The telegram also states that a fight had been going on all day at Evansport and Harper's Ferry .-These last named points are the extreme right and extreme left of the Confederate lines on the Potomac. It will be seen that our telegraph reports a large

Federal fleet in the Potomac unable to proceed to Wash-

ington by reason of the Confederate batteries.

ROSENCRANZ, when last heard of, was on this side of the Gauley river, some twenty-five or thirty miles distant from Big Sewell, the camp of General Lee. His troops were prowling around foraging on all parties, Secessionists and Unionists alike. General Floyd with his command had started to get a fight, and had followed Rosencranz up, as far as twenty-two miles, and would attack the enemy wherever he could find him. The rains have been dreadful, and the roads terrific. So the report of Rosencranz having gone to Kentucky is something of a mistake.

LOOK OUT for counterfeit shipplasters of the denomination of one dollar, purporting to be issued by the Petersburg Savings Bank. The Express says the paper sloop-of-war Vincennes, the sailing sloop-of-war is white and very ordinary. That might be said of and the steam gunboat Water Witch. genuine as well as counterfeit shinplasters. We have never the steamers had steam up at that time, perh ups none of examined a shinplaster to see how it looked, so that the them would have escaped. As it was, their firing, madescription of this one is wholly unintelligible. Its nœuvres, and general conduct, showed that they were climate than from the terrible state of the roads, there looking "bogus" is rather in its favor. They all look thunderstruck and frightened.

IT IS A painful circumstance connected with the naval ascendancy of the Lincolnites in the Chesapeake Bay. is an obselete idea hardly dreamed of since the days of that they have possession of so large a part of the unrivalled "oyster fundam" of that bivalvular bay. Just years war, and died leaving others to finish it. No to think of the sinners revelling in luxurious indulgence wonder that war lasted thirty years. It might have and committing untold aggressions upon these peaceful the way along a narrow strip of barren sand without a lasted forever, if there had been anybody left to fight or and unoffending "natives" who are daily more and more ble.

Acknowledgments.

Very respectfully. W. C. HOWARD

Messrs. Fullon & Price :- Permit me to acknowledge Messrs. Fullon & Price:—remit me to acknowledge through your columns, the receipt of 45 pair of socks from Mrs. Jane Gillespie, of Euplin county, for the use of our company. Our sincere thanks are due this estimable lady.

JOHN BROWN,

lst Lieut. Co. B, 3d N. C. S. T.

Game Point Battery, Acquia Creek, Va., Oct. 14 '61.

QUARTERMASTER'S CFFICE. Fort Johnson, N. C., Oct. 16th, 1861. EDITORS J. URNAL, Dear Sira: - Allow me to acknowledge through the medium of the Journal, the receipt of an ele-gant lot of hose, blankets, shirts, etc., the joint coutribu-tion of Mrs. Medway and Frink, to whom the soldiers at this post are gratefully obliged for many kindnesses—too many to enumerate. R. S. HARRIS,

Quartermaster 10th Reg't N. C. V.

FORT CASWELL, N. C., Oct. 16th, 1861. M. ssrs. Editors: Allow me through the columns of the Journal to tender the thanks of tolumbus Guards, No. 4, Co. D 10th Regiment N. C. Volunteers, to Col's Thomas S. Memory and W. M. Baldwin, Robert M. McRacken, H. Clay Rockwell and Mills Howell, Esqs., for their very liberal and patriotic donations to this company. Such pure, disinterest ed and patriotic acts as these, will hand the names of those men down to posterity with a lustre that might well be cov-eted by an Emperor with millions at his feet. 'Tis truly said, that days like these try men's souls, and if

liberal donations can give caliber to the soul, these men have souls ind ed. While we have such men as these at home, and such ladies, (God bless them.) who are bending ondly cherished wishes of loving matrons and patrons.-We would say to those patriots and heroines, that no act We would say to those patriots and heroines, that no act of ours shall ever blur the bright escutcheon that has been so finely wrought by their acts of magnanimity and confidence. Let them be assured that when the smoke of battle gathers thick and gloriously around, that the thoughts of noble acts, brilliant and loving eyes, will nerve our hearts, and strengthen our arms in striking for our altars, our firesides, and our own dear native homes.

COLUMBUS GUARDS, No. 4.

DISHONSET SPECULATION .- The practice of buying up articles of prime importance, such as woolen goods, provisions, coffee, sugar, salt, medicines, &c., &c., for the purpose of selling again at immenaly enhanced prices, has, we observe, called forth energetic remonstrances of the country is turned in the direction of public affrom the highest authorities in many of our States. fairs, and we need not say that vigor, strength, power, is The Governors of North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, The receipts of the road this year have slightly ex-beded those of the year before, say some two or three any literature that can hope to survive beyond the pass-ficial attention, and expressed, accordingly, their indig-

Unfortunately, this evil is one not open to legal correction, especially in the South, where a jealous guard against any infraction of our legal or constitutions ghts offers a happy contrast to the state of thing North. The only recourse in the case of these sp

A WHITE MAN MURDERED BY A FREE NEGRO-TH MURDERER HUNG.—We learn by a private letter from Wilkesboro, that on the 1st instant a number of men in

FORT CASWELL, N. C., Oct. 18th, 1861. Messrs. Editors: Allow me through the columns of the Journal, to express the gratification, and tender the thanks of the Holmes Riflemen, Co. F., 10th Regiment N. C. Volunteers, to the fair Ladies of Sampson for their liberal and timely contribution of various articles of special importance to this Company, as will appear below :

to this Company, as will appear below:

Mrs. Mary Boykin, 2 prs. drawers; Mrs. T. W. Boykin, 2 blankets, 2 prs. socks and 1 pr. drawers; Miss Lou Boykin, 1 pr. pants and 1 pr. socks; Miss Maggie Wright, 2 prs. pants, 2 shirts and 5 prs. socks; Miss Maggie Wright, 2 prs. drawers, 1 shirt. 3 towers and 3 prs. socks; Mrs. Hsywood Boykin, 1 blanket and 1 pr. drawers; Misses Virginia, Eliza and Julia Boykin, 1 pr socks each; Misses Catharine and Rebecca McAlphin, 1 blanket each; Misses Catharine and Rebecca McAlphin, 1 blanket each; Misse Fannie Cafson, 2 prs. socks; Miss Carrie Beykin, 2 prs. socka and 1 pr. drawers; Miss Jane Caison, 2 prs. socks; Miss Kittie Williamson, 2 prs. socks; Mrs. George Caine 1 shirt; Miss Sanah Bradshaw, 1 pr. socks; Miss lizzie Boykin, 2 prs. drawers, 1 pr. pants and 1 pr. socks; Misse Mary and Fannie Boykin, 1 pr. socks each; Miss Mary Matthews, 2 prs. socks and 1 pr. drawers; Miss Martha Matthews, 1 blanket and 2 prs. socks; Miss Susan Matthews, 2 prs. drawers and 2 prs. and 1 pr. drawers; miss Martha watthews, 2 prs. drawers and 2 prs. socks; Miss Maria Boykin, 1 pr. socks; Miss Maggie Vann. 1 shirt; Miss Sallie Boykio, 2 blankets, 2 towels and 5 prs. socks; Mrs. Miles P. Owen, 1 pr. socks; Miss Sophia Faircloth, 2 prs. socks; Mr. D. D. Underwood, 2 blankets; Mrs. F. R. Peterson, 1 coat, 1 pr. pants, 2 vests

Sirs, men can never abandon the field to the invading foe, around them. Never! Never! But they will serve as the tender ivey does to the stern monarch of the forest, when threatened by the maddened storm; though its ponderous boughs may reel for a time, 'midst the dreadful shock, yet the stern stern never yields, but, sustained by the modest tendrils, bids defiance to Boress and his maddened legions. The recollection of these kind acts will serve to the brave boys of Sampson, as the fertile and well watered oasis of the dreary desert does to the weary and thirsty caravan, giving renewed energy, and inspiring fresh hopes in the breasts of all And when the dreary and dark war cloud of Southern steel, and the reckless daring of Southern chivalry, the mind will then be fondly turned, and the eyes brightly directed to the Angels of mercy—the fair and lovely daughters of Sampson. We say, God bless them, and speed them on in their work of love and beneficence, and are placed them on the property that Sampson's sons shall mere. we pledge them our honors, that 'ampson's sons shall never falter. "HOLMES RIFLEMEN."

The Naval Victory at New Orleans. The following from the New Orleans Delta of Sunday evening, 13th inst., gives sundry particulars of the Naval engagement near the mouth of the Mississippi,

which will be found highly interesting:-At midnight, last night, the steamer Calboun arrived at the wharf, foot of Bienville street, having on board Com. Hollins. A dispatch to announce her arrival had been received from the fort, but few persons saw it, as it was not published. Nevertheless a considerable crowd collected on the wharf about 9 o'clock and waited a couple of hours, but when the Calhoun finally arrived. there were not more than two dozen people present.-These, however, sent up a hearty shout for the hero of the naval victory.

Com. Hollins went ashore immediately and drove off eo his home. He was excessively fatigued and worn out, and unable to furnish any details of the remarkable combat he had planned and executed; but from a gentleman who was all through the fight, we obtained the following particulars:

The expedition started down the river from the forts at an early hour Saturday morning, the fireboats ahead and the gunboats following. But the span of fireboats could not be controlled by the tug that was attempting to guide it, and very soon it commenced to slew round. and then, despite every effort, it ran into the river bank. The plan of firing the fleet was immediately abanloned by Commodore Hollins on the occurrence of this accident, and he proceeded down the river with the gunboats, for the purpose of making a legitimate attack up-

The vessels of the enemy found lying at the head of the passes, were the steam fr gate Richmond, the sailing

They were taken completely by surprise, and had not

The Manassas led the way of our little fleet, and, steering straight for one of the sloops-of-war, ran right into her. The force of the concussion was tremendous: so much so as to put the machinery of the Manassas out of gear and render her perfectly useless, floating about in an unmanageable condition on the water.

But the enemy were very quick in making their arone of the sloops-of-war in tow and started down the river, making the best speed of which they were capa-

They defended their retreat with every gun they could bring to bear upon their pursuers, but their aim was wild and showed that the gunners were terrebly alarmed. The McRae, Ivy and Tuscaroro, led our fleet, and were the boats that kept up the fire on the retreating vessels and drove them down stream. The other vessels of our fleet followed on down as well as they could The enemy's vessel took the Southwest pass for their avenue of escape, but some of them got aground on the bar there. The boats of our fleet then came up with them, about 9 o'clock, A. M., and firing now commenced in earnest. It being daylight, they discovered the weakness of our fleet and they managed their guns in a

far abler manner. end of that time, Commodore Hollins signalled our boats to withdraw from so unequal a contest, in which nothing more was to be gained. At the time of leaving, they were taking the men off the sloop-of-war that had been run into by the Manassas, and she was settling in the water in a significant manner, so that there can be no doubt of her toundering, and total loss. Our informant believes that this vessel was the Vincennes, and not the

Preble, as was reported by Commodore Hollins. Our little fleet returned up the river and captured the cutter of the steam frigate Richmond, which was full of cutlasses. What became of the men who had thrown down their cutlasses in such a hasty manner and abandoned their boat, is not known.

Returning to the head of the Passes, a detachment of men were landed, who set fire to all the lumber which the enemy bad put ashere there after bringing it such a distance and at such great cest, and it was totally consumed. The Manassas was then taken in tow, and all of the boats returned to the forts.

Not one of our boats are injured in the slightest manner, except the slight disarrangement of the machinery in the Manassas, but are quite ready to repeat the affair should the enemy give them a chance. Not a single man on any of our boats was burt in the least. It is believed that all of the enemy's vessels are somewhat injured, and that there must have been many casualities among their crews, but of this nothing can be known as

From the Petersburg Express.

FIRST REGIMENT N. C. CAVALEY .- This splendid corps arrived in town yesterday about 1 o'clock, some what earlier than was anticipated by the public. They ntered the city by way of Halifax street, thence passed down Market to Bank, up Bank to Sycamore, and thence to the Lawn. The extraordinary eight of an entire regiment of cavalry, has never before been witessed in this city, and of course, hundreds of our citizens were attracted to the windows and streets by it .-We but express the general opinion when we say that it is one of the finest regiments in the service of the Confederate States. The men are all splendidly mounted, armed and equipped, and nothing is wanting to make the outfit complete. The bravest and best material of the gallant Old North State is in this corps, and she may feel justly proud of such soldiers. The regiment numbers 850 men and 950 horses. The men pitched their tents (about 150 in number) on the Lawn, and he horses were quartered in the square opposite the Lawn. Though the weather was exceeding awn. Though the weather was exceedingly unpleasant, many persons visited them during the afternoon.—
t is probable that the line of march for Richmond will not be taken up before 2 o'clock to-day. In the meanime, it our read ders desire to see a gallant set of men,

let them go to the Lawn.

The following is a list of the officers and companies Lt. Colonel, L. S. Baker. Major, J. B. Gordon. Adjutant, J. L. Henry. Quartermaster, R. J. Shaw

Commissary, D. M. L. McLeod. Bergeant Major, R. T. Fulghum. THE REGIMENT. B-Capt. White C-Capt. Miller. mpany D—Capt. Folk.

Dr. D. W. L. Hilliard, Chas. J. O'Hagan

The Health of our Camps,

BY PROP. DARBY, OF EAST ALABAMA COLLEGE To the Editors of the Enquirer: GENTLEMEN: Feeling, like thousands of or itizens, the deepest solicitude in regard to the our army, I visited Fairfax and its environs to there was any obvious cause of the vast amount of ness among our forces.

The causes, in my opinion, are most apparent. I now a well established fact that for the atmosphere is apparent. rightly perform its office in supporting human must contain ozone, the active condition of oxygen is readily detected in all healthy localities. it in the tents of our soldiers, and none could be di ered in the lower parts of the tents in the The sleepers then were without this essential of the vital air. The mere absence of this might haps, be borne by most constitutions for many sn hours; but it would be remarkable that the neutralized the czone should just be sufficien that neutrality, and not be in excess. Hen ed for what Savi calls puterine, and found it above in a tent in which five of our soldiers slept. heavy, putrescible substance, without edor, and is rated in certain conditions of decaying matter source in the tents is probably mostly from tions of the bodies of the sleepers. No more readily than those emanations, as may proved. Another source is from the soil on which

lie. The living vegetation, which would otherwood sume those materials, is destroyed, and the warm the body hastens its production, and there is no the air to consume it.

Ozone and puterine are antagonisma ists the other cannot. The above are the facts. Can they be remed We should think their conditions might h The tents are to close at night. They mis so that they could not be closed only to keep off the storm. One-third of the tent ways be open; the opening so arranged tha

he altered to different sides of the tent so leeward in storms. There are too many in a tent, as now The tents are too near each other. There sh least one rod between the tents; so that the have its full effect-on the intervening space, The contents of the tent, especially blankets &c., should be placed out in the sun every day

snn shines. The tents should be completed or removed at least once a week, that the sun mar its purifying effect on the soil. Much advantage, no doubt, might be gained location of the tents in regard to each of rounding localities. Our prevailing winds are t erly. All offensive localities should, of conrec the leeward, or East side of the camp; the tente arranged North and South. The cooking and should, as much as possible, be on that side vitiated air may not be driven into the tent conditions are reversed in the arrangements of mo the camps. The sickness is now somewhat subfor want of material in subjects; but if no be rangements are made, pneumonia, pleurisy and to

lever will appear with greater virulence. Many of the camps are kept clear from offeneigo me rials : but even this, we are sorry to say, is not with all. But the utmost cleanliness is not an The virus has no necessary connection with fifth. hibited to sight or smell. The most loathsome tions may be free from the active agent in disease, and the most cleanly, apparently, may n it in greatest power. The tests are the only and these should be applied.

It is said the conditions required are impracti However this may be, I cannot say. If army disso enacts and is inflexible, she is in conflict w more inflexible, and which will never yield. beings must have pure air containing all essenti ments, and the conditions of supply must be ob our army will follow. I have made the above statements without any

or proof, that your space may be spared, and will kindest feeling towards all concerned, having motive than the interest of our glorious cause, b ting the health of our noble soldiers. Very re

Interesting Intelligence from the North We have had the pleasure of an interview with Jno. F. Welsh, of Auburn, Placer county, (rom whom we get some important and h

ng intelligence. Judge Weish, who was engaged in the Texgent, during the last war with Mexico, left or the United States on the 11th of Septe rived in New York on the 4th of the On the day after the Judge's arrival, (sixteen vessels of war left New Yorkstood under sealed orders-their destination known. Our informant further reports about 25.000 troops in and about New York. are composed of levies from New York chusetts. Wisconsin and Pennsylvania: 7.0

are without arms or other military equipm On the 6th of October, Judge Welsh or Philadelphia. He found the city very dull et. Very few troops were stationed there After a stay of two days, our informant elphia for Baltimore on the 9th of Oc found Baltimore groaning under a rigorous of martial law. The Federal forces immediate vicinity, amounted to fully 15,000 me if to heap insults on this unfortunate city seem that the vilest portion of the Lincoln purposely selected for its occupation.

dently composed of the lowest drews

native population of the Northern cities. feeling in favor of Southern independence exis timore, but all open expression is suppr dominant armed despotism. Our informant remained but two when be left for Washington, in which city last Wednesday week (October the 9th from Baltimore to Washington, Judge Welst seventeen car loads of troops en route for Am also a large number of cavaly and munitions of He was informed that the transports which New York, on the 5th inst., were to touch at Anon

and take on board the troops passed on the road.

Judge Welsh left Washington for Alexandria, on day, the 11th inst., and remained in that city and 2th. Having procured a carriage and horses, h o Munson's Hill. Here he found the Feder under orders to move, with directions to leave on the hill, a small detachment of some two companies. At Munson's Hill, our informan with the Garibaldi Regiment, on their march sou most of the members of the regiment were dru kinds of carricatures were displayed, smongs about a dozen handcuffs strung upon an which was greeted with loud huzzas for the

Judge Welsh remained during the night in the borhood of Munson's Hill. Having made a ret sance of the picket guards and finding one closely watched, he passed the pickets without m tion. Having arrived at Col. Ball's be went land's, where he reported himself to Col. Walt trell's Georgia Regiment, who sent him to Court House under escort, to the Provost Marshi extended to him every kindness and courtesy. rived in Richmond on Tuesday last. We learned further, from our conversa Welsh, that the sentiment of the North conce

war is much divided. Business is very dall. stance of this we may mention that the Astor I New York, so long a favorite and crowded hote Southern travelers, is comparatively deserted. oner table not over forty guests could be seen. In Washington city, and in the vicinity, on I side of the Potomac, about 20,000 troops are There is a large instruction camp near Bladen The entire road between Washington and Bo carefully guarded. There are about 160,000

some 20,000 strong, is posted at Arlington cupying the eminence.
The Capitol at Washington presents a vanton defacement. The basement is converte

bakery, and the once beautiful grounds, now by horses and wagons, have become a scene of fi Alexandria is slightly fortified. The chief et ments in connection with its defence are at the

gical Seminary, which occupies a commanding she In California, our informant represents citement as very high. She had some five reg complete, raised under the plea of protection to like land route. Business in California was very da

depressed .- Rich. Examiner, 17th. AN INCIDENT OF GILHAM'S RETREAT. We less fatal caenalty attended the retreat of Col. Gill mand from Valley Mountain to Edra. A wagon,

five sick soldiers belonging to a North Carolina rewas swept away while attempting to ford a swelled and all five of the soldiers together with the drive drowned.—Bichmond Dispatch, 16th inst.

STARCH AND WHITE LEAD, Colgate's Starch, Model of the Lead. For sale by PETTEWAY & MODE